THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Canadian Commerce

ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

The Fenian Raids.

STEAMER SEIZED AT KINGSTON.

French Capitulation Investigation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, April 17.—The counter case presented at Geneva on behalf of the British Government, and which was laid before the House of Lords last night, is printed this evening. It concludes with a description of the position of neutrals, under the views presented in the case of the American Government, which it says would render their situation one of perpetual and unremitting anxiety—surrounded by dangers and harrassed by a crowd of new obligations, which nothing but sleepless vigilance could satisfy, whilst the lapse of even a subordinate officer would be visited with heavy penalties, private commerce would be subjected to minute inquisition and incessant supervision, individuals would be tracked by spies and informers, the trade of belligerents would be fettered, and the hospitalities of the country guarded with impossible precautions.

LIBLE SUITS THREATENED.

LONDON, April 17.—Charles Reade, the well-known author and dramatist, has announced his intention to prosecute five journals for libel, which he alleges was embodied in several unfavorable criticisms upon his play entitled "Shilly Shally."

GROTESQUE EXAGGERATIONS.

There is little doubt that the announcement made by the London *Telegraph*, both in its continental correspondence and editorially, that the relations between France and Germany were in a critical condition, is a pure invention.

The *Standard's* special dispatch from Paris, alluding to the *Telegraph's* story, says the sensational statements appearing in the organ of Bismarck in London are grotesque exaggerations.

BURNED AT SEA.

The ship Derry Castle was burned at sea. Two of the crew perished.

CANADA.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 17.—Last night the public accounts for the last financial year, trade and navigation returns and internal revenue returns were laid before the House. All show evidence of a highly prosperous condition of trade in the Dominion. The total receipts from all sources were $19,335,560; expenditures $5,623,081. The trade and navigation returns show an increase of value in goods imported for consumption of about $16,000,000, and in duties on imports over $2,000,000, and on exports over $600,000. Importations from the United States, $29,000,000, an increase of over $4,000,000. The exports both to Great Britain and the United States have decreased. The exports to the United States over the imports are still nearly $2,000,000. The increase in the tonnage of Canadian and British vessels inward bound was about 690,000, and outward bound 930,000 tons.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

In the House last night McKenzie asked the Government when the House might expect the papers relative to the Washington treaty. McDonald said he might expect them to-morrow.

ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

McKenzie moved for an address praying for copies of the report of the engineers or others appointed to investigate the location of a canal across St. Clair flats on the Canadian side of the channel by the Government of the United States, with copies of all orders in Council and correspondence with the Imperial Government or others on the subject. He said the subject had been brought under the attention of the House last year. Then the canal had been entirely completed, and events had occurred which showed that this Government had given their tacit consent to the claim of the United States that they possessed dominion over this part of the river St. Clair. Now, it was a notorious fact, and every ship owner and mariner on the lakes knew it, that this canal was built on Canadian territory, and for this reason he desired to obtain the information upon which the Government had acted in such an extraordinary manner. If the canal was recognized as being within United States territory, the result would be that there would be no channel by which Canadian vessels could find their way from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, if the Americans chose to deny their passage through the canal. The canal, he contended, was within Canadian jurisdiction. The motion was carried.

FENIAN RAIDS—THE SCHOONER HARNET.

The following notices of motions were given: By Gray, on Tuesday next, an inquiry of the Ministry whether any estimates, detailed or aggregate, have been made and submitted by the Dominion Government to the British Government, of expenses and damages sustained by Canada by the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870, and whether in the estimates of the year 1866, if made, are included the expenses borne by New Brunswick on that occasion.

Also, by Gray, on Tuesday, an inquiry of the Ministry whether any steps had been taken by the Canadian Government, through the British Government, or otherwise, to bring before the United States Government the case of illegal abduction by American citizens from Port Guysboro, in Nova Scotia, of the American fishing schooner Horton, seized for violation of the Canadian fishing laws, and at the time within the custody of and awaiting the action of the Court of Admiralty in Canada.

By McKenzie, on Thursday next, an address to His Excellency, the Governor General, for copies of all dispatches and correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government relative to claims arising from the Fenian invasion, and also for copies of all orders in Council, or other documents relating to such claims, and an account of the Fenian Brotherhood, drawn up by Lord Tenterden.

FRANCE.

MUNITIONS OF WAR SEIZED.

PARIS, April 17.—The authorities of the city of Bayonne, the Capital of the Department of the Bass-Pyrenees, which adjoins the Spanish border, seized a quantity of munitions of war which were destined for the use of the Carlists in Spain. The Government at Versailles has issued an order to the commanders of troops on the frontier to exercise extraordinary vigilance to prevent any movement which may be made on French territory in sympathy with Carlists.

CAPITULATION INVESTIGATION.

PARIS, April 17.—The committee which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the capitulation of French cities and fortifications during the late war, having finished the investigation of the surrender of Metz and submitted their report. The conclusions have not been made public, and it is stated that they will be kept secret for some time. The committee have yet to examine into the facts connected with nine capitulations, including that of the city of Paris.

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

Two more Communists were sentenced to death yesterday and one to imprisonment for life.

WEST INDIES.

AMERICAN STEAMER SEIZED.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, April 15, *via* HAVANA, April 17.—The steamer Edgar Stuart, with a cargo of war material, flying the American colors, and supposed to belong to the Cuban revolutionists, arrived here in distress to-day, and was seized by the commodore commanding at this port as a legal prize steamer, not being provided with clearance papers. The American Consul protests against the seizure, and forwards documents in the case to Washington to-day.

COLUMBUS.

The Liquor Question.

COLUMBUS, April 17.—In the Senate this afternoon the Committee on Temperance reported back Schiff's bill, which provides for the repeal of the Adair liquor law, and McDowell's bill, which provides that notice shall be given before suit is brought against the seller of liquor for damage done by the person drinking liquor, and recommended their indefinite postponement. The first named bill was indefinitely postponed. Amendments were offered to the McDowell bill to provide that the city and township clerks shall keep a record, in which shall be recorded the names of persons who desire to register the names of persons they do not trust liquor to be sold to, and making it the duty of such clerks to notify liquor dealers; also to provide that persons getting drunk and doing any damage, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be confined in the workhouse not more than two years nor less than six months.

CAIRO.

Another Boiler Explosion.

CAIRO, April 17.—The boiler attached to the flour mill of Charles Gallagher exploded at nine o'clock this morning. No one was killed. The engineer, Harrison Stump, and a Mexican, name unknown, were badly scalded. The boiler gave way at the end and demolished the engine-house, tore through a wing of the mill, cut down three trees in its flight, and lodged in a crib of corn a hundred and fifty yards distant. The engineer is too badly injured to give information as to the probable cause of the explosion.

VIRGINIA.

The Lloyd Poisoning Case.

LEESBURG, April 17.—On the verdict of the Coroner's jury, Mrs. Emily Lloyd has been lodged in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. She is charged with poisoning her husband, aunt, and four children. The verdict of the jury is based on the fact of the sudden manner of the death of the alleged victims; that a druggist sold Mrs. Lloyd arsenic previous to the death of several of the victims, and that Prof. Toury, of Baltimore, found arsenic in the stomach of the last deceased daughter.

THE CAPITAL.

The A. M. E. Conference.

VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Speech of the President.

SALES OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

The Alabama Claims.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1872.

SALES OF ARMS EXAMINATION.

The Senate Arms Committee examined Secretary Belknap this morning. He said he did not discuss the letter from himself to the Secretary of State with Chambrun, and gave other evidence contradicting Chambrun's former testimony.

During the examination Chambrun interrupted, saying three months had elapsed, and the more the matter was discussed the more likely it was to be confused.

Various persons called on witness for an introduction to General Dyer and Colonel Benet. As they called in a gentlemanly way, he introduced them to these officers, and informed them that he wanted no favors shown those who called seeking to purchase arms, and he was especially careful to tell the ordnance officers not to show any favors to those with whom he had served in the army or who were his intimate acquaintances, but to treat all exactly alike.

The examination of the Secretary was concluded and the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The members of the annual conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session here, called in a body at the White House and paid their respects to the President. Bishop Johnson addressed the President briefly, stating the devotion of the M. E. Church and country to his administration, and referring at some length to his services in saving the country and securing to the colored race the right of peaceful thought and action all over the South. The President said he was more pleased than any one, except the people themselves, to know that four millions of people, heretofore held as slaves, were now free to think, act and worship in the same manner as the most favored citizens. He knew they had not yet attained all the civil rights which they might be expected to receive, and that what further civil equalities were due them, might be the work of some time yet. He trusted that ere long they would be placed on a complete footing of equality with any other citizens of our country. He ardently hoped for their welfare and happiness as a race, and bid them God speed in their efforts to build up for themselves a church and position of which they might honestly be proud.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigating Committee met to-night. George H. Corliss was sworn, and was examined by Secretary Robeson. He said he had a claim against the Government for the price of certain engines. We presented the claim when Borie was Secretary, and a settlement was agreed upon. None of the money, however, has been paid to him. He never paid nor promised any money, or suggested the payment of money or other valuable thing to the Secretary or any employe of the Navy Department, naval officer or any body connected with the Government, nor did he ever employ any middle man or counsel. The statement in the New York *Sun* was a lie, made out of the whole cloth. Witness then made a statement relative to furnishing machinery for the steamer Saco, and refuted the charge against him in a letter to the New York *Sun*, signed "Sappho."

The Corliss Steam Engine Company never asked Robeson's assistance in getting an appropriation. Witness never mentioned the subject to Robeson. They had repeatedly been asked to help other contractors to obtain extra compensation on contracts but always refused. The claim against the Government is $257,688. They lost sixty thousand dollars by that enterprise. The company received from Mr. King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a certificate for that amount, the company, in consideration of it, having relinquished their contracts. Witness expected to wait till the Bureau of Steam Engineering has money to pay for the work.

S. P. Brown was sworn, and examined by the Chairman as to the allowance of a claim for the loss of the steamer Governor. He related the circumstances under which he became connected with it.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It is probable that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will to-morrow consider Judge Peter's resolution against the presentation of direct damages in the Alabama case. There are other members of Congress who have privately expressed similar views. The administration, however, will adhere to its position in the case under present circumstances.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The House Committee on Public Buildings has agreed to report a bill appropriating $4,500,000 for a postoffice and court buildings at Philadelphia.

NEW YORK.

Fire Underwriters' Meeting.

LIBEL SUIT DECISION.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1872.

LEGALITY OF JUDGE BRIGGS' APPOINTMENT.

The Philadelphia Municipal Reform Association addressed a communication to the Law Association on the question of the legality of the appointment of Amos Briggs to the Judgeship in this district. They are of the opinion that this appointment by the Governor is unconstitutional. Alluding to the recent judicial muddle in New York, they express fears that another such trouble might arise here.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' MEETING.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters held their sixth annual meeting to-day. President Oakley stated that the grand total of premiums for 1871 was $39,202,720, and losses $33,411,669. The actual loss by the Chicago disaster is $118,000,000. The President advocated a revival of the Board, by throwing the responsibility of rates upon local boards, the reorganization of the Executive Committee, &c., a reduction from fifty to seven, and placing at its head a capable, faithful and honest officer, who shall be remunerated for his services, with power to call to his aid energetic and faithful men. Then let the companies pledge themselves that their agents be members of the local boards, and give power to the Executive Committee to enforce this pledge.

LIBEL SUIT DECISION.

Judge Brady rendered a decision in the libel suit of Samuel Samuels against the *Evening Post* to-day, granting the motion of the defendant that another panel of the Sheriff's Jury than that which awarded the damages make the assessment, but a postponement of the assessment till Bryant's return was denied.

VERDICT AGAINST SHERIFF O'BRIEN.

A verdict was rendered yesterday against ex-Sheriff O'Brien for three thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars damages, for suffering the escape of a bankrupt debtor from the Ludlow street jail in 1867.

REVISION OF ESTIMATES.

Comptroller Green has issued a circular to the heads of the various departments, asking for a revision of the estimates of the expenses for the remainder of the year, with a view to reduction.

A JUSTICE COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Justice William F. Brown, of Morrisiana has been committed to jail for the appropriation of $200 paid him in settlement of a suit in which he was counsel.

BET ON THE PRESIDENCY.

The *Sun* says that J. G. Bennett, Jr., has bet with Mr. Belmont $10,000 against $4,000 that Grant will be the next President.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Russia, from Liverpool, har arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Virginia Republican State Convention met at Richmond yesterday.

—The bark Monitor, with 1,500 bales of cotton on board, while loading at New Orleans for Cronstadt, was partially burned.

—A copy of the American replication to the British case was received by the State Department and laid before the Cabinet on Tuesday, but was not read or discussed.

—A special from London, dated the 16th inst., says that the arbitration is at a complete standstill until a reply is received from Washington to the English protest. The nature of the protest inspires little hope in the success of future negotiations.

—Thiers, in conversation with a leading commercial man, stated that he would still, when the French Assembly met, insist upon a duty on raw material and oppose obligatory service in the army. This policy will place him in direct opposition to the Commissions on the budget and on army organization.

—The new dry goods house of J. Farwell & Co., on Monroe street, Chicago, occupied by that firm and by the firm of H. W. King & Co., wholesale clothiers, took fire yesterday morning about two o'clock, and considerable damage was done before the fire was extinguished. The loss on the goods from fire and water will reach twenty thousand dollars. Fully covered by insurance.

—Secretary Boutwell has informed Collector Arthur, of New York, that the presentation of the bill of lading, the invoice only, instead of the [illegible] manifest and invoice, as heretofore, will be sufficient hereafter to pass goods inland. Delays to merchants in Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and other cities have been greatly increased by the necessity of awaiting the return of the bill of lading to New York before they could have their goods shipped.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

GRANT.

Mass Meeting in New York!

COOPER INSTITUTE THRONGED!

Speeches by Dodge, Sickles, Wilson, Morton, Rainey!

THE PRESIDENT ENDORSED!

Eulogistic Resolutions!

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE!

Letters from Colfax, Conkling, Curtis, Douglass, and Others!

NEW YORK, April 17, 1872.

An immense mass meeting to indorse the administration of General Grant and advocate his renomination was held to-night at Cooper Institute. The demonstration has, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, but especially in the social and representative character of those comprising it, been rarely equalled in New York. By seven o'clock the vast hall of Cooper Institute was crowded, every seat occupied, and thousands remained outside. It seemed to have been the intention of the police to prevent the filling up of the aisles and uncomfortable crowding of the building. This move proved impossible; for after Clews had introduced Wm. E. Dodge, Chairman of the meeting, and the proceedings were really begun, so loud and persistent was the clamor of the crowd outside to gain admittance that, seconded, as the demand was by the audience within the building, the police fell back, and by every entrance to the building hundreds thronged in, and in a few minutes it was impossible to find additional standing room in the building. The platform was thronged by prominent citizens of the metropolis, among them being Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, William Orton, Henry Clews, H. B. Claflin, William H. Vanderbilt, Stewart L. Woodford, C. E. Detmold, Theodore W. Dwight, C. D. Morgan, William H. Vermylie, S. B. Chittenden, and Jackson L. Schultz.

Outside of Cooper Institute several thousand people, who were unable to obtain admission, organized an enthusiastic meeting in favor of General Grant. The great meeting in the vast building was opened by Henry Clews, who was received with cheers, and said: Fellow citizens: In calling this meeting to order, I cannot pay you a higher compliment than to offer the gentleman I am about to name. I nominate for President of this meeting Mr. Wm. H. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dodge was unanimously and enthusiastically elected, and upon taking the chair, made a brief speech, in which, after referring to the great achievements of the administration, he said: As far as I have been able to understand the platform of the "new departure," they propose nothing which President Grant has not again and again publicly, in his messages and by his acts, shown his readiness to carry out. I am confident that he, as well as the mass of the Republican party, are as ready to remove political disabilities from the people of the South, with a few well understood exceptions, as any of the boasted reformers, and while I would not brand those with whom I have associated as traitors to the party, yet it must be apparent to all that their only chance of success is in the fact that the Democratic party may unite with them in their opposition—in which case there would be no other virtual result than bringing the Democratic party again into power.

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read. The former consisted of about three hundred, among whom were Henry Ward Beecher, John C. Greer, Peter Cooper, Edward Pierrepont, Henry Clews, James Gordon Bennett, Charles Butler, George Jones, Robert T. Stewart, Samuel B. Ruggles, H. B. Claflin, H. B. Sherman, Samuel Whetmore, Anthony J. Drexal, William H. Fogg, Levi P. Morton, Henry B. Vail, Alexander Taylor, Alexander Stuart, Robt. Lennox Kennedy, Thurlow Weed, Thos. Dwight, Robt. Hoe, Cambridge Livingston, Wm. Orton, Stewart S. Woodford, S. B. Chittenden, Jacob D. Vermylie, Noah Davis, Franz Siegel, Wm. E. Dodge, E. D. Morgan, George Opdyke, Shepherd Knapp, James W. Beckman, Paul M. Spofford, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, J. F. D. Lanier, Jesse Hoyt, John A. Griswold, John L. Jones, John A. Stewart, Wm. Hogde, Wm. L. Vermylie, R. H. McCurdy, Parva Stevens, Samuel Osgood, George M. Vanost, W. Henry Anthon, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, John D. Jones, Harvey C. Bowen and Charles P. Kirkland.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith read an address to the people, to the effect that the administration of public affairs under the goverment of President Grant had been eminently wise, conservative and patriotic, that it is an act of poetic justice that the soldier whose victories in war, and the statesman whose triumphs of peace, have made the last decade the most glorious in the annals of American history, should receive an earnest of the gratitude of his countrymen by his re-election to the Presidency. The recommendations of the President in favor of the principles enunciated in the report of the Civil Service Commission were timely and opposite, and deserve universal endorsement. The investigations set on foot during the present session of Congress have demonstrated his purity. While their cost has exceeded the aggregate loss sustained by the Government through the dishonesty of its subordinates since the administration came into power, a recordd so clear and honorable challenges admiration and the compels the approval of the people. With the grievances of disappointed office seekers the masses cannot be expected to sympathize. Believing Gen. Grant's civil career fitly supplements his military greatness, and that he possesses and deserves the confidence of the American people, we pledge him our united and hearty support as a candidate for re-election.

Hon. D. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

First—That the merchants and mechanics, the bankers and business men of New York, represented at this meeting and in the call under which it is assembled, are satisfied with the wisdom, ability, moderation and fidelity with which the National Government is administered, and, in common with the bulk of our brethren throughout the Union, favor a continuance of its distinguished head in office, which he holds with usefulness and honor.

Second—That the practical result of the coalition movement, if successful, would be to restore the Democratic party to power.

Third—That such restoration, after the late glorious triumph over the rebellion, would read in history like the record of the tory insurrection at the close of the revolutionary war.

Fourth—That Republicans elected to office mainly by those who assailed the Union at the South and North and embarrassed its defenders, would become serviceable to the course that sustained them like those Northern Presidents who were chosen by the South and did its bidding better than its own statesmen.

Fifth—That the patriotism that made Grant President of the Republic he saved is akin to that which placed Washington at the head of the nation he created. The trust was accepted by each at a manifest sacrifice of interest and inclination, with a modest misgiving as to civil experience and qualification. But having been well and wisely administered, confidence, implied in a re-election, is an appropriate reward for faithful services, and accords with the broadest views of public policy.

Sixth—That against hostile criticism and unfounded imputations, against alluring promises and prismatic theories, we array the practical reform constantly inaugurated and substantial results already achieved by the present administration. The chronic vices of the existing system, unfairly paraded to its injury, have been placed in the course of amelioration or removal. The reduction of the national debt has elicited the admiration of the world. Our diplomacy has made peace the ally of national honor, and our President has been in deed, as in name, a kind of a "great father" to the Indian tribes still lingering within our border.

Seventh—That while honorable opposition is entitled to respect, every effort to blacken for political purposes the character of President Grant is a crime against such which vindicates him and an insult to the American people, who honor and exalt him as irreproachable in public life. With strong constitutions, yet deferential to the popular will, patient under attack, more ready to listen than to speak, with no display and no ostentation, those who know him best bear testimony to the sense, sagacity and power of the analysis by which his utterances are characterized and impressed.

Eighth—That in the judgment of this meeting, a majority of the people of this country expect, desire and decree the renomination and re-election of U. S. Grant.

Mr. Smith, in a few pertinent remarks, commended the address and resolutions, and called for their unanimous adoption. Both were adopted with cheers.

A letter was read from Vice President Colfax, in which he said: [illegible] my absence would compel the Senate to elect a President pro tem, I must remain at my post of duty. If I could be with you, the thought on which I should speak would be the patriotic and political necessity of Republican unity. The brilliant triumphs which in the past ten years have so interwoven the history of the nation were won by the toleration of all minor differences in its ranks, happily enjoyed with almost universal willingness to abide by the decisions of the majority of its members. I cannot shut my eyes to the dangers of the Republican divisions—dangerous not only to the party itself and its future, but to the nation and its future also. Nor can any one else shut his eyes to the fact that the grandest reforms which the country owes to the fidelity of the Republican organization were carried through when its unity and permanency were warred on by foes from its own household, who proclaimed, as it now again proclaims, that its usefulness and ability to achieve great results had ended, and that the time had arrived for new affiliations. What done was since then is, however, a noble heritage to bequeath to our children, illuminating, as a record does, some of the brightest pages of our country's annals, and I have no fear, when an impartial history records the administrative results of the American executives of our times, but that, side by side with the once bitterly criticised, but now universally honored, Abraham Lincoln, will be found U. S. Grant.

A letter was then read from Senator Conkling, in which he says: Never was there a time more fitting than this for business men to express their judgment in national affairs. If the name, character and administration of U. S. Grant have been of value to the nation, no one knows it so well as the men who represent property, credits, public securities and the enterprise of the country, North and South. If the President has been a tower of strength at home and abroad; if his silent firmness has inspired confidence and security; if the turbulence of the South has quailed; if schemes of repudiation and expansion have hidden their heads; if a restored currency and reduced debt and taxation have come; if foreign nations have composed differences with us, so borne themselves as to accord our country the weight and dignity it deserves; in short, if our Government has for three years been the good watch dog, guarding its rights, liberties and interests everywhere, the business men of the city of New York know it. They ought to say it, and when they speak the nation will hear. I have tried to study closely four administrations, and to learn their inner working, and my conviction is that, rigid honesty, in duties earnestly, wisely and successfully done, the last three years are the best of the last thirteen. Writing, as I do, on the anniversary of Lincoln's great proclamation, which struck the fetters from four million of slaves, and revering Lincoln's memory, I believe that Lincoln's devotion to the Deity never rose higher than Grant's. Of all the men I have seen in high station, there is not one with less pride of opinion or place, not one more ready to revise his own judgments and weigh the suggestions of others, not one more anxious to do all things well, than he whose re-election you will aid to secure. Wednesday's meeting will forecast a victory in the coming canvass. Under whatever names or disguises the opposition may present itself, it will in nature and result be a Democratic party. Still, in the election of a ticket to be nominated at Philadelphia is an event which I no more doubt than I doubt the wisdom and virtue of the American people.

Letters were also read from George William Curtis, Geo. F. Edmunds, Gerritt Smith, Joseph R. Hawley and Geo. W. Gibbons, President of the Workingmen's Central Union. The latter says: I regret that I cannot be present at the meeting at Cooper Institute this evening. You can state to the meeting that the Workingmen's Central Union, of the State of New York, numbering nearly 20,000 members, will vote and work for the re-election of Gen. Grant.

Dispatches were received from Fred. Douglass and Pinchbeck, regretting their inability to attend, but endorsing the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Dodge introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the mention of whose name electrified the audience, and elicited round after round of applause.

Gen. Sickles spoke of the unanimity with which Grant was nominated by the Chicago Convention, and said he more than fulfilled the expectation of his friends. He has discharged his duties as President with marked ability as a statesman and unchallenged fidelity as a man. He found the credit of the country depressed. You see it to-day exalted. He found extravagance and corruption in the collection of the revenue and in the appropriation and the expenditure of it by executive officers. He has changed all that; first, by honesty; and, secondly, by integrity in disbursements. He found the country embarrassed in its commerce, in its trade, and in its industry, which caused grave apprehensions of the future. You see it to-day prosperous without example, and calmly confident of prosperity at home and peace abroad. His foreign policy has been illustrated by some of the most signal triumphs of diplomacy. The treaty of Washington has been justly characterized by those to whose opinion the world bows as the greatest achievement of modern diplomacy.

Alluding to the personages who figured on the occasion of the recent Liberal Republican meeting, he spoke of Greeley, whose name was greeted with three cheers, as a man whom he honored, and from whom he received the first lessons of Republicanism, and who taught him to become a good protective tariff man. [Applause.] He was sorry to see his mentor, two days before the Connecticut election, speak for a revenue tariff in opposition to all previous teachings. He (Sickles) followed Greeley and his teachings inside of the Republican party, and there he proposed to stick. [Loud applause.] He could not follow Greeley or any other teacher out of it.

Alluding to Carl Schurz, General Sickles said: General Schurz is a distinguished member of a class rather numerous in this country—Germans and Irish, who are foreigners by profession. He is gifted with remarkable talents. For the first three or four years after he became a naturalized citizen he put them to profitable use as a Republican stump speaker, drawing good audiences and taking well. His price was deservedly high, and he always got it. President Lincoln superadded to these emoluments several very flattering public employments—one or two foreign missions, and afterwards a commission as Major General in the army. Now General Schurz comes before us and announces that the great danger now menacing this country is the alarming fact that the war turned out two or three Generals of so much popularity that the people seemed determined to make one or the other of them President. Now, there is one comfort at least about Schurz. It is safe to say that, in any criticisms on his military career, he did not acquire anything in the fields of war to unfit him for any civil employment he is likely to get. The first service Schurz rendered the Republican party was to elect Frank Blair as his associate.

General Sickles said these foreigners by profession seek to create the impression abroad that the one controls the Irish vote and the other carries the German vote in his pocket. But he thought they would find out their error.

Gen. Sickles spoke at length, and concluded as follows: That same Republican party that elected Grant in 1868, and that has achieved a line of triumphs without example in the history of parties, will make Gen. Grant in November next his own successor. [Great applause and three cheers for Grant.]

During Sickles' speech several exciting scenes were enacted. On two occasions three cheers were proposed for Horace Greeley, the result being that for several minutes the proceedings were interrupted by cheers of the Greeley adherents and the hisses of his opponents.

General Sickles alluded in seathing terms to the record of Senator Trumbull.

A man in the audience called out for three cheers for Trumbull, followed by a slight response and a storm of hisses. A squabble ensued and the man was ejected amid tremendous cheers.

After music from the band, Mr. Dodge said: Fellow citizens—The delegation from Pennsylvania and the delegations of the following States in Congress send their congratulations and sympathy to this meeting: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Maine, Vermont, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Indiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, with the District of Columbia. [Applause.] If I had time I would like to read it. [Voices—"Read it, read it."] No; there is not time, we will have some published, and you will understand their spirit. I have now the great pleasure of introducing to this meeting Senator Wilson. [Applause.]

Senator Wilson, in coming forward, was greeted with three cheers. He said: "I thank, you, fellow citizens of New York, for this kind greeting, and I have a favor to ask of you, and I trust you will unanimously grant it. I have a few plain words to say to you to-night. I have but little time to utter them in, and I ask you to give me neither applause nor disapprobation, and listen to the few words I have to say. I am a Republican from conviction and by desire. I care more for the Republican party of the United States than I do for the interest, the aspirations or ambitions of any thousand men in America. [Applause.] I labored twenty years to bring into being the great, patriotic, liberty-loving organization that should make the Republic of the United States a free land. [Applause and a voice "good."] Sixteen years ago the Republican party was brought into being. I religiously believe that it came into being by the prayers, labors and noble aspirations of the best portion of our country. [Applause.] I believe it was brought into being to meet the needs of an endangered country, and to carry out in America the providence of Almighty God, [applause and cries of "good"] and so believing from the time it was created to this hour, I have never uttered a word or performed an act to drive a man out of its ranks, and here, to-night, whoever may leave us, he will leave us against my wishes and my protestations, and I would, on my knees, if I could do it, ask him to pause, come back and stand with us, fight the battle of this year, and on with us in the triumph of the future. [Applause.] I am not here to tell you that the Republican party is a perfect organization. It has in its ranks three and a half millions of men. It has the great masses of the noblest and purest and best portion of our countrymen. It has some men, of course, who are not all they should be, and we know it; but, gentlemen, I would not disrupt it because it is not perfect. I would fight on, work on, toil on, pray on, and make it better if I could, and make it worthy its great history and what I think is its great destination in years to come [applause]; and gentleman, I would as soon go home and disband the little church in the town where I live, of which my wife was a member and I an unworthy one, because some christian minister proved false to his God or some poor mortal did not live up to the profession he had made.

Gentleman, I speak to you to-night. I ask you who have stood with the Republican party, you who voted for that greater character of our country—A. Lincoln. [great applause], you who held up his hands, stood by him, waded through blood for years to maintain your country and emancipate a race, you who repudiated Andrew Johnson and his treason, and could not be bought by the patronage of the Government. [applause]; I ask you who re-elected Abraham Lincoln in 1864, when wise men wrote letters up as late as the second day of September of that year, wishing to get him out and have a new candidate because he could not be elected,—who stood by him; I ask you who voted for the great soldier in 1868 [applause]; I ask you who carried your country's cause of liberty, justice, humanity and Christian salvation in your hearts: I ask you, one and all, to stand together. You who have started for the "new departure" come back! Come back! Our ranks shall be open to you. We will bid you work, we will win another great victory, and we will rejoice together in the triumphs of our cause. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, there was a meeting here the other night. I do not propose to say anything unkind of the men engaged in it. I do not come here to imitate their example, to utter reproachful words on old comrades, or utter words of condemnation on the party with which I have acted, and whose measures I have sustained, but, gentlemen, I want to notice kindly a few of those remarks. We were told as a reason why that convention is called at Cincinnati, that the Republican party is under the control of office holders. Great God! gentlemen, a party of three and one-half millions of men, strong men, independent men, controlled by a few thousand beggarly office holders. Why, gentlemen, to be an office holder is to be a beggar. The offices of this country hardly pay a decent and respectable living to nineteen-twentieths of the men holding office. Now look at the great professions, look at the lawyers, and remember the enormous fees they receive; look at the great merchants; look at the men who build your railroads and telegraphs, and the men engaged in all other great business now-a-days by which talent and character can find their true action. It is these men, these merchants, these mechanics, these builders of railroads and telegraphs and planters of the great industries of our time, it is these men and great lawyers who build great houses, have fine pictures and rich libraries, if they ever read them. (Laughter)—are not these the men who have all the comforts and luxuries of life. And now what about these office holders? Thirty-one thousand of them out of about sixty thousand are poor, petty postmasters, seven thousand postmasters' clerks, and fifteen thousand of these postmasters have less than $2,00 a year salary. [Laughter.] Why, gentlemen, they talk about this convention at Philadelphia as a convention of office holders. Well, suppose we say the Cincinnati Convention is to be an office seeking convention? [Laughter.] But I will not say it. [Laughter and cheers.] However, you may think what you like about it [laughter], but this much I do say, that the National Convention that will meet this year at Philadelphia will have fewer office-holders and fewer members of Congress than any that has met for thirty years of the party in power. [Great applause.] And now take this home, and remember it. Go to any section over the country where there is little in the shape of Government patronage, and you find the Republican party united and supporting the measures of the administration and almost unanimous for President Grant. Go to other sections. Look at New York, where you have great patronage, and you have dissention and division. I tell you it is the office holding, office seeking, petty ambitions that are disturbing the unity of the Republican party, and thus threaten disaster. [Applause]. But gentlemen, the great ideas of the policy and principles of the party are stranger than the party itself. [Applause.] You know it, and I know it. We were told another thing at the meeting of which I have spoken. I was sorry that Mr. Trumbull made such declarations. Mr. Trumbull is an old friend of mine. I have honored and respected him, and I do not want to say one unkind word of him; but I must say that he made a speech here which every man in the country who reads it, and is a fair-minded man, instantly pronounced a disingeneous speech. [Applause.] Let us look at it for a moment. He tells us that we have kept disabilities on the men in the South. Well, gentlemen, I stood up alone in the Senate Republican caucus and voted against putting those provisions in the fourteenth amendment. I did not believe it was policy to do it, and I have been for years in favor of letting everybody off, and any man who behaves himself as a patriot and respectable man, and asks to have his disabilities removed, I will vote for removing them. [Applause.] I will vote for removing disabilities from John C. Breckinridge, for ever since the war has closed he has behaved himself like a fair-minded American citizen, and I honor him for it. [Applause.] Trumbull told us that one set of men in the South were kept out of office and another kept in.

Now, gentlemen, they have got nearly twenty rebel Colonels and Generals and men who served in the rebel army, whose disabilities were removed by us, elected to office, and General Grant, in his message, recommended the removal of their disabilities to the House of Representatives, and the House, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to remove them. It came to the Senate, and Mr. Sumner proposed to put in the bill a provision of civil rights, so that when we removed disabilities and gave amnesty to the old slave masters we should give protection to the poor freedmen, and I voted for it, and others did so, and it was put in the bill; and when it was in it, the bill was lost by a vote of 33 to 19, and Messrs. Trumbull and Tipton, who propose to go to Cincinnati, then voted against amnesty, and if they had voted for it, it would have passed the Senate of the United States. Now, gentlemen, I have another word on that point. Mr. Trumbull knew very well that we have been struggling to get through the House for several weeks the civil rights bill, and we have both civil rights and amnesty before the House, and have been working to put both bills through, and I expect we will do it. [Applause.]

I will advert to one other matter. Mr. Trumbull told us he is going to Cincinnati to get civil service reform. Why, the President of the United States appointed a committee, at the head of which was your eminent fellow-citizen, George Curtis. [Applause.] That committee has been sitting for months. They reported a partial plan, which did not work practically, and now they have agreed to a practical plan to carry out those ideas of civil service reform, and to-day General Grant has proclaimed them to the country. [Cheers.] These men will go to Cincinnati for civil service reform. I say to you to-night that all through these three years past the departments at Washington have been struggling night and day to improve their condition, and they have succeeded in doing so, and never had we as good clerks in our offices in the city of Washington, or been so well filled, as they are now. [Applause.] But there is another matter about which Mr. Trumbull told us. I want to call your attention to that, too. He told you it was contrary to law for military men to discharge civil duties. I am sorry that he told you that, for it is not a fact. We did not pass any such law. We have a law that will allow military men to be appointed to civil offices, but we have no law to prevent men in the army being detailed to civil duties. Mr. Trumbull complained that we have an army officer that brought us the President's messages. [Laughter]. If he looked into the history of the country he would find that it was done before. The first message ever sent to the Senate of the United States was on the 7th of August, 1879, and it was borne by Major General Knox. [Cheers.] That officer carried messages from Gen. Washington to the Senate. He was the President's companion during the war, and perhaps his most intimate personal friend; and when Gen. Jackson came in, he appointed Major Donalson as his secretary. When Abraham Lincoln came in, he took James Hay, an army officer, and detailed him for duty in the White House [applause.] But when Andy Johnson came in, [laughter] he filled the White House with military men.

Gentlemen, Mr. Trumbull should know all this, and when a Senator of the United States leaves his post at Washington and goes up and down the country speaking to the people, he ought to understand whereof he speaks, and be acquainted with the facts of history, and know what he is talking about. Gentlemen, I never read a speech so full of errors in the short space of a couple of columns as Trumbull's speech. He says, or rather asks the question, "If Andrew Johnson filled the White House with office-holders and military men, what would be said about it?" He did. He appointed Colonel More, Colonel Morrow, Colonel Leer, Col. Reeves, Capt. McKeener and Colonel R. Johnson, his own relatives, and they are officers of the army. They set about posting guards in and around the White House. When President Grant came in they paid him a salute, and he asked what they meant? And next day he sent the troops away, the four companies of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, and for three years not a soldier has been nearer Washington on duty than Fort Washington. [Applause]. Now, what is President Grant's great offence? He had three men on his staff during the war when he was Lieutenant General and General. He was made President, and they went on Sherman's staff, and they were detailed to go to the White House and got no pay for it, and helped President Grant to do his immense work, and saved so much to the public treasury. [Laughter]. That is all there is about it. [Applause.] Now, my Republican friends, do you think you ought to retire to Cincinnati because President Grant has got a couple of his aids at Washington? Are men who fought the battles of their country dangerous men? [Applause.] I find men nominating tickets and trying to get "boys in grey" to work for them. They are not afraid of men in grey, but they have a terrible horror of the men in blue [laughter]—the men who fought for the old flag. God bless the men in blue that fought for the old flag! [Cheers.] Senator Trumbull has told you about the encroaching assumptions of those in power. I am not a lawyer. Mr. Trumbull is. He is a supporter of the civil rights bill, which went further than any other measure we passed, and he comes here and reproaches us for encroaching and arbitrary power because we followed the Chairman of the House on Judiciary.

Senator Morton followed in an able and exhaustive speech, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was telegraphed we are unable to publish it this morning.

Hon. Jos. H. Rainey, colored member of Congress from South Carolina, followed Senator Morton, and was the last speaker. He was cordially received and enthusiastically cheered as he closed.

THE Cleveland *Ledger* says: Investigation evidently agrees with Secretary Robeson. He makes a splendid subject to practice on, because the more you investigate him the better you like him. This is not cheerful for his enemies, but they ought to have known better than to make such a spectacle of themselves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BEAVER FALLS, April 13, 1872.

Messrs. Editors: In a late number of the *People's Monthly*, some artist has given us pretty correct outside view of our town. Accompanying the illustration I find a faithful setting forth of the great natural advantages of this place, and the added proof that the people hereabouts have that enterprise which seizes upon and turns an advantage to the performing of its proper work.

A Pittsburgher dropping in here under the smoke clouds formed by our foundries, and our factories—walking through our many industries—listening to the ring of our hammers, the groaning of our machinery, could not but feel that he had run upon a swarm from the old hive. In fact he would find about everything you have at home, excepting, say, a loafer, a library hall, and a course of lectures. No, my enumeration of the wants goes too far. I am happy to say that we are side by side with you in so far as the lectures are concerned. I now speak not of the quantity but of the quality. D. L. Emerson of California, gave us this week three such literary treats as are calculated to make hungry minded mortals glad. Had any of our Committee heard his lecture either on "The Elements of Success," "The Sandwich Island," or "Eloquence and the Orators," California, I am satisfied, would be represented next winter in Library Hall.

By the way, I, in the enumeration of our wants, real, or supposed, for some cause failed of mentioning the Chinamen. This want we expect to have supplied early in the summer.

During your August vacation (of course all editors will slip off the harness then) drop in and see how the Celestials perform as factory hands. Whether or not many of them will become subscribers of the GAZETTE is still an open question. Hoping that they will, I am &c., yours,

B. F.

The Late California Earthquake.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* says: The convulsions of nature caused by this earthquake are among the most remarkable that ever occurred in any country and will form data for future earthquake historians. An immense tract of land in and about Lone Pine fell suddenly down from five to ten feet, with a concussion which seemed to shake the whole earth. The suction of the air was so strong that men, women and horses were whirled about like straws. Owens lake, some twenty miles long by seventeen miles wide, rose from three to seven feet, and consequently has greatly increased its proportions. Another body of water of smaller extent, called Little lake, totally disappeared, and its place is now marked as a desert spot. Owens river, formerly of large and turbulent power, became so shallow that it is now easily forded by foot passengers. All the bridges and crossings in Owens river valley have been thoroughly destroyed.

Through the vast chasm caused by the sinking of the earth between Lone Pine and Owens lake a river runs with considerable depth and great velocity. Water was never known to exist in the same locality before. While the great shock lasted Owens river ran up stream for several minutes, and in many instances overflowed its banks, casting out swarms of fish. Another extraordinary freak of the earth was the flashing of fires in the mountains, caused by the attrition of mighty masses of rock hurled from their fastnesses by the force of the shocks. As the terror-stricken inhabitants looked up towards the mountains, the fierce and fiery element dazzled them. It seemed as if so many spirit fiends were holding high carnival in the weird hours of the morning. A volcanic eruption is reported, but lacks confirmation. The Indians have a tradition that in the days of their ancestors, less than a century ago, an active earthquake could be seen from Lone Pine, and the formation of the country, being strongly indicative of volcanic action, is somewhat corroborative of the tradition.

On Tuesday last, the 26th of March, when the first shocks were felt, Col. Whipple asserts that a dense smoke and fog covered the whole valley, making the day as dark as night, and obscuring every object beyond his extended hand. The air was nauseous and sickening with gases; the earth groaned like a huge giant suffering from intense pain, and spit forth flames of fire. These features, with that terrible and unearthly feeling which a violent earthquake produces in the mind, warned the people of what was to come. But when and where the agonized earth would burst forth they knew not until its sudden throes as described.

The Claimant.

The "claimant," as the English have got into the habit of calling Sir Roger Tichborne, *alias* Castro, *alias* Orton, is still the object of lively curiosity as he lies, fundless if not friendless, in Newgate prison. The inteviewer of the period has been after him, and has elicited the fact that the "claimant" lives sumptuously in his abode of durance vile, is easy in his mind and well cared for as to his obese body, and looks forward with cheerful serenity to his acquittal on the charge of perjury and a speedy resumption of his assult upon the title and estates of Tichborne. His picture, with placidly fat face and *neglige* pose, still beams upon the Londoner from the shop windows as he hies him to and from the marts of trade; and noble lords are still found who believe in him as the original Roger, and who declare themselves ready to supply the needful when the claim, so incontinently quashed by Sir John Coleridge, is once more advanced. One of the English papers has an amusing article of conjecture as to the feelings of the "claimant" supposing he is the real Roger; with what philosophic disgust he must contemplate the melting away of his host of friends, and with what satirical eye he must look upon the incertitude of human affairs; what an odd sensation the consciousness of his genuineness must be in connection with the fact of his occupation of a prison cell merely because he has asserted, as best he could, that he is himself and nobody else. Meanwhile, his assertions to the interviewer referred to have brought out an indignant letter from Mr. Alfred Seymour, M. P., who evidently thinks there is something in "the rascal" to be feared even yet; for his efforts to contradict him are painful, and it is quite unusual for one of Her Majesty's burgesses in Parliament to enter into a newspaper controversy with a Newgate criminal. The upshot of it all is, that, in the event of funds forthcoming, the world has not probably yet heard the last of the Tichborne case. It is a mercy to the late jury that an act is to be proposed in Parliament absolving them from all liability to service hereafter, though their trials had some alleviation in the chink of the guineas at the end.

Oh, Robinson Crusoe.

The *Opinione Nationale* published a curious story of two boys aged about twelve, who, fresh from the reading of "Robinson Crusoe," and tired of the restraints of school and civilized life, had run away from home to imitate De Foe's hero in a desert country. The field they chose for their adventures had the advantage of being nearer home than Juan Fernandez—an island on the Seine, between Asnieres and Neuilly. A boatman was crossing that piece of waste land a few evenings back when he was surprised to see smoke issuing from a hole in the ground and to hear juvenile voices. He soon discovered the entrance to a sort of cavern, the opening of which had been concealed by brushwood, and continuing his search, disturbed the young truants just as they were preparing their supper of four potatoes, cooking in the embers. They had besides a store of provisions, consisting of four rolls, some pieces of ginger-bread, and part of a saveloy; and had also come prepared to renew their larder by fishing and hunting, one contributing a line and hooks, and the other a bow and arrow; with the latter they said they had already killed a water rat and cooked it. Their bed consisted of a heap of shavings which they had found in a barge. The boys, when questioned, said they lived in the Avenue de Neuilly, and had been on the island for two days; they were evidently getting tired of this new existence, as they allowed the man to take them back to their parents, who had been almost in despair at their absence.

A Lively Priest.

The Rev. Richard Arthur Carden, a broken-down English clergyman, has been doing a pretty brisk business in Clapham-road, London. Firstly, he managed in some way to erect an iron church, which he continued to run without any license from the Archbishop. Then the Rev. Richard sent out quantities of circulars appealing for money on behalf of a family orphaned by the small-pox. Then he posted another set of circulars asking for subscriptions to enable him to give a Christmas dinner to 500 poor children. For the small-pox family he received £143 10s., and for the 500 children, £60; which money, the Rev. Richard appropriated to his own use. The consequence was that this smart ecclesiastic made an involuntary appearance in the Lambeth Police Court, where it was proved that no family had been fatally visited by small-pox in the neighborhood, and that no dinner was given there to 500 children on Christmas day. Wherefore the Rev. Richard was held to answer, and the pretty preaching business which he had built up in Clapham-road has gone down.

—On Monday night four negroes and a white man, named Walter Winfield, entered the house of Mrs. N. A. Wilson, in Lewiston county, Alabama, during the absence of her husband. She ran out, was pursued, caught and ravished by them. Winfield, in endeavoring to escape, was drowned in the Tennessee river, near Decatur. The negroes were captured and placed in the custody of the Sheriff of Lewiston county. While on their way to Athens, on a railroad train, at the junction of the Nashville & Decatur and Memphis & Charleston Railroads, the prisoners were seized bp a band of armed men and carried off. What was done with them is not known; though it is supposed they were killed. They confessed to the Sheriff after being arrested that they were guilty of rape. Mrs. Wilson will probably die of the injuries she received.

—A Boston special says the revenue officers have seized the stock of liquors from the store of George W. Torrey & Co., valued at twenty thousand dollars. The cause of the seizure is the refusal to produce the books of the firm on a summons of the revenue supervisor. The firm's counsel desire to test the constitutionality of that portion of the revenue act requiring the production of the business books of the firm.

—The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Liverpool, on the subject of religious education, contended that an unsectarian principle was impracticable. He admitted that the Government had done their best in the way of giving justice to all parties, but expressed a doubt as to whether the education act would be maintained, and complained that the school boards had not worked as well as might have been expected.

—The North Carolina Republican State Convention nominated Gov. Caldwell [illegible] for re-election. The resolutions endorse [illegible] General Grant.

A Liberal Republican Fiasco.

The N. Y. *Times* says: A mass-meeting of "citizens who sympathize with the Missouri Liberal movement" were invited to meet last evening at No. 385 Bowery, "to unite in forming a permanent Liberal Republican organization in this city." The meeting was convened for 8 o'clock, but an hour later, when it was called to order, only fourteen persons, including six reporters, were in attendance. Determined, if possible, to prevent the matter from terminating in a miserable failure, a gentleman, who seemed to be the guiding spirit of the movement, approached ex-Judge Goodlett, who sat in the body of the hall, and asked him to deliver an address in the interest of the "cause." He appeared considerably crest-fallen on being informed that Mr. Goodlett was a staunch supporter of Gen. Grant, and that he was in attendance simply to meet a friend for business purposes. Turning to a *Times* reporter, who was conversing with Mr. Goodlett, the gentleman inquired how he stood in the political contest, and whether he would not favor the meeting with an address. The reporter innocently explained the meaning of his presence, whereupon the now irate Liberal Republican organizer cried out fiercely, "Oh, —, let us get out," and immediately the room was cleared of all but the reporters, who greeted the retiring reformers with loud shouts of laughter, and who seemed to regard the matter as an agreeable termination to what might possibly have been a disagreeable labor.

PIER, DANNALS & CO.'s ale has won a wide reputation for its elegant flavor, brilliant color and beautiful white cream. Their bottled ales are equal to English and Scotch. S:T:TH.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED—NOTICE.—TWENTY-FIVE DRIVERS to drive Horses and Carts. Wages Eleven ($11) Dollars per week. Steady employment and wages every Saturday night. Apply at C. H. ARMSTRONG'S COAL YARD, 28th and Liberty streets. ap17:p55

WANTED—BY THE N. A. M. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, a GENERAL AGENT for Pittsburgh and vicinity. A reliable man and good canvasser can be suited by an interview with O. A. TANNER, Superintendent of Agencies, at Central Hotel, Pittsburgh. First class agents have now a chance to secure a highly desirable position. ap15:p35

WANTED.—GIRLS FOR THE CITY and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair,) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WITH three or four thousand dollars, to buy a Manufacturing business with Patent Rights. Profits from 50 to 100 per cent. Unfailing market. Machinery and workshop in perfect order. To the right kind of man this is a rare chance. For particulars inquire at 100 FOURTH AVENUE. mh16:n21-tf

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good Rags, in large or small quantities, at

H. R. M'Clellan & Co.,

362 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.

TO LET.

TO LET,—FURNISHED ROOM WITH Boarding. Also, a few Day Boarders accommodated at 154 Fourth avenue. ap17:p62

TO LET.—A LARGE FRONT FURNISHED ROOM, in a private family, three minutes' walk from the Postoffice. Apply at 123 FIFTH AVENUE. ap16:p45

TO LET.—STORE ROOMS Nos. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny. Apply to WM. SEMPLE, or COLE & IRWIN, Pittsburgh. ap11

TO LET.—A FURFISHED OR UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, on first floor, with or without board, at No. 20 Anderson street, Allegheny city, Pa. Street cars pass the door. ap16:p53

TO LET.—WAREHOUSE 271 LIBERTY street, now occupied by Wm. M. Gormly, Esq. Inquire of ALLEN, KIRKPATRICK & CO., 231 Liberty street. ap5.c67-tf

TO LET—FROM APRIL FIRST, TWO DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 72 and 174 Second avenue. Also, WAREHOUSE corner of First and Wood street. Apply to ANDREW D. SMITH, at Park & Co., Second avenue. ja26:j58

TO LET.—AT GLENDALE, ON THE P. Ft. W. & C. R. Way, four minutes' walk from the station, two country residences, each house contains 8 rooms, finished in modern style; lot contains 1½ acres; well improved; grapes in abundance of the finest quality; also peach, apple and cherry trees, all bearing. Will be rented low as the owners design moving from Allegheny county. Possession given May 1, 1872. Apply at No. 242 Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, or to J. RUSH, at No. 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh. ap15-p38

TO LET,

STORE, No. 58 Market street.

STORE, No. 79 Third avenue.

BASEMENT, 52 Market street.

LARGE ROOM, second story, corner of Third avenue and Market street.

INQUIRE OF

WM. H. LOWE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ap5 No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE.—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE in a manufacturing town, centrally located and on a principal thoroughfare, doing a good business. Stock and fixtures new. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars, &c., address Lock Box 14, McKeesport, Pa.

FOR SALE.—THE NATIONAL REFINERY, with all its Tanks, Machinery, &c., and Five Acres of Ground. Situated in the 18th Ward, on A. V. R. R. The ground will be sold separate or together with Refinery, to suit purchasers. For further information, enquire of JAMES OLD, President, 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap15:p42

FOR SALE.—ALE AND LAGER BEER BREWERY.—$25,000 will buy a fine Brewery, all equipments and stock on hand, 75 miles west of Chicago; good location; large trade can be started right off; large amount of money has been made; a better chance now since the breweries were all burned in Chicago. Address A. S. KINGSBURY, ap10-o100 Belvidere, Ills.

FOR SALE.—FARM—109 ACRES 38 perches in Reserve township, back of the city. This would make one of the handsomest cemeteries north of Allegheny city, and is rare property offered in the market, within 40 rods of the People's Plank Road, now under way. Would lay out in homesteads to advantage. Improvements No. 1 and handsome. For particulars inquire of JOHN RAMAGE on the premises. ap15:p33

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PIECE of ground in the Twenty-second ward, containing about sixteen acres, having a front of about 800 feet on Dallas avenue and 900 feet on Forbes street. One-half cleared and the balance in timber. There are several springs on the property, and a stream of water running the entire length of the Forbes street front. Apply to JAMES A. HUTCHISON, ap2-o32 Cor. Wood street and Second avenue.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY—Handsome TwoStory Brick House, nine rooms, gas, water, bath room and range, No. 168 South avenue, Allegheny city. Lot 50 feet front by 280 feet deep, with same width on Rebecca street (the line of the Manchester Passenger Railway). Price reasonable and terms easy. The grading of South avenue, now nearly finished, makes it one of the most beautiful drives in the city. H. BRADY WILKINS, mh8:m72-TTHS 145 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.—10 ACRES IN CHARTIERS township, cheap. 14 acres, with Buildings, one mile from Brodhead Station. 2 New Houses, Mt. Washington, cheap. 15x275 Western avenue, extending to Lincoln avenue. 33 Locust street, Allegheny city. Fine Residence on Lincoln avenue, with two Lots. Fine residence and 6 Acres on South Side. 1,200 Lots in Borough of Espy at very low prices, Twenty equal annual payments. These lots are not over two miles from the Postoffice. Why go seven to ten miles from your work to buy a lot? Come and see. THOS. F. STEWART, Dealer in Real Estate, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages, 48 Fifth avenue. no7

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room and Kitchen; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyd street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At HOBOKEN STATION: 9 miles up West Penna. R. R. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city. ap11:p8

FOR SALE—A FINE OIL AND SALT FARM—Near Tarentum, 21 miles from Pittsburgh. A splendid Salt Well, with works, in running order, producing a fine quantity of Amber Oil. W. P. Railroad passes in front of the works, with siding attached; around are 10 Small Houses for the workmen. The Farm is considered GOOD OIL TERRITORY, and there are about 200 ACRES OF COAL of good quality; IRON ORE is also found, and SPRINGS are abundant; 229 Acres are contained in the tract, 60 of which front on the Allegheny river; from thence the farm runs back over the hill, and is WELL TIMBERED; on the back part is a FARM-HOUSE, with BARN and FRUIT TREES; while down near the river is a LARGE FARM-HOUSE, and a splendid BANK-BARN; a GOOD ORCHARD of choice Apple, also Cherry, Peach, Plum, Quince and Pear, with an abundance of Grapes; there is a good DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms, and a good STABLE with CARRIAGE-HOUSE; a Railroad Station almost at the door.
For further particulars inquire on the PREMISES, or at 195 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh. mh6:m33

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT—GOOD, CONVENIENT and commodious Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply at 43 Anderson street, Allegheny City. ap17:p63

POLITICAL.

☞ **FOR CLERK OF COURTS,**

JOSEPH R. OXLEY,

ALLEGHENY,

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican Convention. ap17:p58

☞ **FOR ASSEMBLY,**

HARRY W. HORBACH,

Of Wilkins township, will be a candidate for Representative in the Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican Convention. ap10;o96-d&S

DIVIDENDS.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS** of SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO. have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. [illegible], Treasurer.

Sharpsburg, April 8, 1872. ap9-c69-T:TH:S

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
No. 47 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

M'KEE, MURPHY & CO.,

59 Market Street,

Have now in Store, and are Receiving Daily, every article usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods House.

Their Stock is now very Large and Complete, and they are prepared to offer great inducements to cash or short time buyers.

McKEE, MURPHY & CO.,

59 Market Street.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
ARE NOW OFFERING MANY VERY
Handsome Novelties
IN
New Spring Goods,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Dolly Varden Chintzes,
Dolly Varden Repps,
Palermo Cloths, Princess Cloths,
Mikado Stripes, Cram Stripes,
Black and White Mohairs,
Black and White Alpacas,
Plain Mixed Mohairs,
Gray Mohairs, Japanese Silks,
Japanese Cloths,
Plain Japanese Poplins.

A BARGAIN.
AT 45c., ONE CASE
Japanese Cloth,
Equal in appearance and wear to Japanese Silks.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
White Cotton Trimmings,
Metternich Trimming,
Real and Imitation Laces,
Black Guipure Laces,
Silk Fringes, all shades,
Black Silk Gimps,
Lace Collars and Handk'fs,
Linen Collars and Cuffs.

We desire to call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our Stock of
BLACK ALPACAS
AND MEDIUM PRICED
Dress Goods.
We have one of the purest stocks in this market and at prices as low as any.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
ap18-d&W

GRAND OPENING
OF
Millinery Goods!
BY
Mrs. S. A. ROLLER,
At No. 122 East Ohio Street,
ON THURSDAY, April 18th, 1872.

Mrs. S. A. ROLLER takes pleasure in announcing to her numerous friends and customers that she has fully recovered from her recent railway accident while returning from New York.

On THURSDAY, April 18th, she will have a Grand Opening of fashionable Spring and Summer

Bonnets, Hats,

And all goods appertaining to the Millinery business, on which occasion she and her corps of assistants will be happy to display as fine a stock of goods as can be found in either city. ap15:p40

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **ELECTION NOTICE—THERE WILL** be a meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY at their office in Temperanceville, at 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, May 18th, 1872, at which time an election will be held for President and Six Directors to serve one year, said election to take place between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day.
ap18:p65 WILLIAM ESPY, President.

☞ **NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF** MADOC LODGE, No. 229, K. of P., will meet TO-DAY (Thursday) at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN JENKINS. Members of sister Lodges are invited to attend. By order of
JAMES A. BOWEN, W. C.
RICHARD JONES, R. S. ap18:p65

☞ **NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS TO** the capital stock of the PARK SAVINGS BANK of Allegheny, are hereby notified that the regular installments on the stock are payable at No. 42 South Diamond, on Saturday of each week from 1 to 8 P. M., until further notice.
ap12-p14-MTH A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.

☞ **ELECTION NOTICE—THERE WILL** be a meeting of the Stockholders of the BIRMINGHAM AND BROWNSVILLE McADAMIZED PLANK ROAD CO., held at the house of George Schaffer, Carson street, Birmingham, at ten o'clock on the SECOND MONDAY, the 8th day of April, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year.
mh26:n76-TS,W JAMES F. HAYS, Secretary.

☞ **NOTICE TO PERSONS WHO ARE** using or about to use Reedy's Patent Hoisting Machine not to contract with Jno Kennedy or his Agents of Chicago, Illinois, as the same is an infringement on letters Patent granted to me, and the said Kennedy is now sued by H. P. & J. Reedy, Chicago, Ill., in the United States Court. Persons who may use the Hoister we will look to them for value of Machine, &c.
H. J. REEDY, & CO., 128 East 8th street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
ap15:p39

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY. }

☞ **DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC** should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested, to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH,
fe3 Inspector

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1872. }

☞ **IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION** of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work-House Taxes for 1872,

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1872.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
ap1:o18-d&W

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 18th, 1872. }

To Sewer Contractors.

The Sewerage Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the construction of the following Sewers, (with their appurtenances, inlets, manholes, &c.).

CONTRACT No. 1—Comprising about 780 feet of 3 feet Brick Sewer on Sandusky street, between North avenue and first alley north of Hemlock street.

CONTRACT No. 2—Comprising about 725 feet of 18-inch. Pipe on Resaca street, from North avenue to south curb of Taylor avenue.

CONTRACT No. 3—Comprising about 1,000 feet of 18-inch. Pipe Sewer on Arch street, between North avenue and Jackson street Sewer.

CONTRACT No. 4—Comprising about 120 feet of 18-inch. and 210 feet of 15-inch. Pipe Sewer on Lacock street, beginning 185 feet east of School street to connect with School street Sewer.

CONTRACT No. 5—Comprising about 120 feet of 15-inch. Pipe sewer on Union alley, between Carpenter alley and Main street.

Drawings and specifications can be seen and full information given at this office.

Bids must be endorsed "Sewer Proposal," and delivered on or before 3 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, April 25, 1872.

Forms of Proposals, on which form alone bids will be received, will be furnished at this office.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Commission,
ap18 CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 18, 1872. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 P. M. THURSDAY, April 25th, 1872, for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of the following Streets and Alleys:

WARNER STREET, from Evans alley to P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.
ADAMS STREET, from Beaver avenue to a point 120 feet W. of Vermont street.
MARKET STREET, from Washington to Stanton avenues.
MARKET STREET, from Greenwood and Spruce streets.
MIDDLE STREET, from North avenue to Knoll street.
UNION ALLEY, from Carpenter alley to Main street.
CARPENTER ALLEY, from Union alley to Shoenberger's alley.
HEMP ALLEY, from Sandusky street to Whig alley.
BROWN STREET, (Grading only,) from Walker street to W. terminus.
FULTON STREET, (Grading only,) from Western to Ridge avenues.
CENTRAL STREET, (Grading only,) from Fulton to Manhattan street.
STAND ALLEY, (Grading only,) from East to Howard street.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of City Engineer. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
ap18 JAMES BROWN, City Controller.

[No. 6.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-second street, from Penn avenue to Butler street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-second street, from Penn avenue to Butler street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded April 12, 1872, in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 194. ap18

[No. 7.]

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the widening of Strawberry alley, from Grant street to Fountain street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and widen Strawberry alley to a width of forty feet, taking twenty (20) feet from the north side from Grant street to Fountain street. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance, or part of ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded April 12, 1872, in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 194. ap18

[No. 8.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Strawberry alley, from Grant street to Fountain.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Strawberry alley, from Grant street to Fountain street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857: also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 8th day of April, A.D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded April 12, 1872, in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, pages 194 and 195. ap18

[No. 9.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Fiftieth street, from Butler street to A. V. R. R.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for Proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Fiftieth street, from Butler street to Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857: also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance, or part of ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded April 12, 1872, in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 195. ap18

[No. 10.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Construction of a Twenty Inch Pipe Sewer on Pride street, from Vickroy street to connect with Forbes street sewer.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for Proposals for the construction of A Twenty Inch Pipe Sewer on Pride street, from Vickroy street, to and let the same in with the Forbes street sewer, in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance, or part of ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded April 12, 1872, in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 195. ap18

[No. 11.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing W. J. Asdale to erect an iron-clad.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That permission be hereby granted to W. J. Asdale to erect an iron-clad carriage house and stable on rear of lot No. 793 Penn avenue.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance, or part of ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded April 12, 1872, in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 196. ap18

AN ORDINANCE—For the widening of Smallman street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Smallman street to a width of sixty feet, taking [illegible] feet from each side, from Eleventh street to the United States Arsenal. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

Read and ordered to be printed once in the official papers. ap18

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., April 16, 1872.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. SATURDAY, April 20th, 1872, for insuring Allegheny Market House and City Hall. Bidders will give rates for one, three and five years.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES BROWN,
ap17-p60 Controller.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING, H. M. LONG,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do for 6 months	5 00
Do for 3 months	2 50
Do for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110⅞@111.

HON. D. L. EATON, Treasurer of the Freedman's National Savings Bank, and at one time connected with this journal, has been appointed member of the Legislative Council of the District of Columbia. The President showed his usual good judgment in making this selection, for Mr. Eaton is a man of large experience and thorough business capacity.

IT IS HINTED that France and Spain are about to form an alliance for defensive and, if need be, offensive purposes. The two countries are now so thoroughly reduced that they need to lean upon each other for support. Should such an alliance be formed, more color will be given to the statement that France desires to recede from her war obligations to Germany, and recover the ground she lost in the late struggle.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* is to be afforded the exquisite pleasure of appearing in a court of justice to answer why its owners should not pay one Rev. Stewart Robinson, the small sum of $50,000 for having damaged his character in a libelous article. This paper made all the reparation in its power after the publication, but Mr. Robinson wants to see if he cannot turn a handsome plum out of the case. We should not engage to assure at heavy premium one fiftieth part of the sum claimed by the clerical plaintiff who holds his character at such a high estimate.

WE HARDLY know what to think about the genius who collects the cable news for the American Associated Press across the ocean. It was only a day or two ago that we were informed that the Carlists were stronger than ever in Spain, and that they were on the point of striking against the government of King Amadeus, and now we learn that they are so rapidly disappearing from the surface of political life that scarce one can be found. The query is, where did they all go in so short a time? Could they have been holding a pic-nic at Antioch when that ancient oriental city went down in ruins into the bowels of the earth? Some such calamity must have been necessary to carry them off so suddenly.

NOW DOES it not seem a little singular, to put the question in its mildest form, that while a few wrathful Senators of the United States, are endeavoring to alieniate the German voters from the Republican ranks, by preferring charges to the effect that President Grant countenanced the sale of arms to the French, wherewith to kill German soldiers, that old Kaiser William himself, has appealed to our government to permit him to exercise the pleasure of presenting fitting testimonials to the diplomatic and consular agents of our government for the kindness and protection afforded his subjects in France during the war? These agents acted entirely under the instructions of our government. Certainly Germany takes no stock in the ungenerous insinuation that the United States Administration acted in any other than an honorable way towards her during the Franco-Prussian war, and neither do the German-Americans, nor can they be persuaded so to do.

THE Chicago *Times* complains that its cotemporary, the *Tribune*, and other papers, are seeking to change the independent character of the Liberal movement, which culminates at Cincinnati, and make of it a distinctive Republican convention. It thinks, inasmuch as nearly all the voters are expected to come from the Democratic party, that nothing should be done which would tend to drive the latter away. We think so too. The *Times* is surely correct in this. The effort, if it shall have any objective point, will strive to defeat General Grant, who will be the Republican nominee, without doubt, and this cannot be attempted except through a coalition of these sore-head Liberals and the Democrats. Therefore, it would be unwise to drive the latter off by giving them the cold shoulder. Why not call it a Democratic movement at once, as every body knows it will be that, or nothing. There can be but two parties, and Grant will represent one. Let the Cincinnati caucus nominate his opponent, and then Democracy will ratify the nominee, provided he be a Democrat. If not, not.

THAT MOST DANGEROUS political secret organization of vandals and intriguers, the International Society, which like a rank weed has taken root and thrives all over the soil of Europe, and even sprung up in luxuriance in our own metropolitan cities, from its numercial strength and revolutionary tendencies, causes considerable alarm to crowned heads of the old world, and an effort is about to be made to bring about its comple annihilation. Possessed with the stoutest agrarian ideas, bent on overthrowing all existing forms of government, determined to wipe out the dividing lines of society and to parcel out the wealth of the world to suit themselves according to their own selfish and covetous notions, these social outlaws are indeed dangerous elements in every society. While they will never, so long as one rock stands upon another in this world, accomplish the object at which they aim, yet they may work much mischief and prove constant thorns in the sides of those potentates against whom they level their enmity. Germany has taken the initiative step to break up the society, and has assured other powers that she is capable of the task, but whether or not she will be, remains to be seen. The order ramifies throughout all Europe to an alarming degree, and if it shall be crushed in one country, it will be apt to rise with renewed life in another. In this country the Internationals will hardly ever gain sufficient strength to ever become troublesome, and never can grow so strong as to threaten either the government or the condition of society. No true citizen could be tempted to join such an incendiary and insane society that means only mischievous revolution and wholesale robbery, and whose record has thus far been one of red-handed crime, written in letters of blood.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has at last set at rest the troublesome question of individual responsibility for acts done in compliance with the military law during rebellion. A citizen of West Virginia was recently sued for damage inflicted through his conduct as a provost-marshal under the authority of the so-called Confederate Government. The defendant plead that the pardon granted him by the United States Government cleared him from all liability. The lower court overruled the plea, and gave judgment against the defendant, who appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which reversed this decision, and re-affirmed a previous opinion, that the *de facto* Government of the Confederate States denominated "a government of permanent force" must "necessarily be obeyed in civil matters by private citizens who, by acts of obedience rendered in submission to such force, do not become responsible as wrong-doers for these acts, though not warranted by the laws of the rightful government. The authority and effect of the pardon is also urged in the same manner as in many cases which have preceded these."

We presume this will settle the question forever, and make it obligatory upon all citizens to render implicit obedience to the "powers that be." This decision removes all personal liability for acts committed by and under the authority of the Confederate States Government.

THE PERIODICAL labor strikes have commenced, and all around we hear of them. The most formidable is that of the carpenters and joiners of Berlin, Prussia, who have made a determined stand against their employers, and have thereby caused much stagnation in the general business of that city. Perhaps even greater in proportion and more damaging in general effects is the great agricultural strike now in progress in England. It is a popular movement to have increased the wages of farm and dairy hands, and the sympathy of the masses of the English people is with it. Agricultural labor has long been ill paid in England, and the present formidable movement promises to bring about such an advance of wages that will enable the farm workers to live at least like other common laborers. But it is hardly likely that the rich and noble lords, who own the agricultural districts, will yield to the demands of those they have heretofore looked upon as little better than a herd of serfs, by reducing the rentals of their tenants in order to allow their acquiescence to the laborers' demands, and the result will be a general clearance of English agriculturists who will turn to America as a place of refuge. We will heartily welcome to our shores such an element of population. Our broad domains of uncultured, wild and waste lands await only the magic touch of such yoemanry to become smiling farms, gladsome orchards and fruitful vineyards. Let them come, and they will find as much room as they need and a cordial and unselfish hand of welcome to greet them.

LATELY there has been developed in this locality a penchant for persecuting policemen, and every day or two we have to record the arrest of one or more on some trumped-up charge growing out of arrests made by them in the exercise of their sworn duties. We are among those at all times most willing to see a proper legal rebuke given any officer who, taking advantage of the power bestowed upon the blue uniform, abuses his trust and plays the part of a petty tyrant, but at the same time we hold that in the legitimate discharge of his duty the police officer should be well and liberally supported by the courts and public opinion. The men who play the part of common protectors of property and guardians of the public peace are not altogether infallible, and sometimes, like all other people, may make an error in judgment. There is a great deal of human nature in the policemen, and it is only charitable to overlook trifling errors which they may commit in performing their unpleasant offices. Whether it is a natural fault or not with people generally to detest those who are clothed in authority and vested with the power to bring offenders to punishment, we do not know, but observations have led us to believe that in nine cases out of ten public sympathy is directed towards the offender and against the policeman. Witness a scene in the theatre, where a policeman is introduced, and mark it if his successess in the play are ever applauded, but let the ruffian or thief of the plot cleverly get away with him, and the audience—at least the lower grade of it—will grow wild in their manifestations of delight. So, too, let an arrest be made on the public highway of a disorderly desperado, and, although a scuffle may ensue, and the policeman get severely abused, none of the onlookers will offer an arm of help to him, but will chuckle with delight at his discomfiture. But let the police officer use the least bit of violence to bring his prisoner to terms, and nearly all will cry out against him, and carry their sympathetic complaints to his superior officers. Now this is all wrong. The police perform an important and disagreeable duty towards general society, and their legitimate conduct should be applauded and all due encouragement should be extended towards them when they are right. It should not be held that they cannot risk performing any of their duties without always having a counseling lawyer at their side, as the late frequency of the suits trumped up against them seem to render necessary. Just in proportion as the policemen are protected in the discharge of their duties, in that proportion will the force be useful and efficient. Let those who needlessly interfere with them or retaliate by bringing suits against them be rebuked sternly when an opportunity is afforded, and the growing evil of setting their authority aside will soon be crushed out. In all that is right let us heartily support our police, and then, when they do wrong, censure and condemnation will come in with good grace.

TRUE REFORM.

The President has issued a very important and suggestive order in reference to the civil service, which at once closes the mouths of those maligners who have been charging, all along, that the civil service reform of the administration was a humbug and a cheat. Of course, it is impossible, all at once, to cleanse this Augean stable of official corruption and abuse of power, but his most bitter enemy must now, at least, confess, that so far as President Grant is concerned, and has the power, the attempt has been made in earnest, and much good has already resulted. In this last executive order it is announced, that so-called "political assessments," or in other words, assessments on office holders under the national government for political purposes "have been forbidden within the various departments," and hereafter this much abused party rule will be unknown. It has proved in many cases an absolute injury to those persons in office whose salaries barely supported their families, and we hail its abolition as a grand step toward practical reform.

But the most important and striking clause in the order of the President is that which makes the following announcement:

"The right of all persons in official position to take part in politics is acknowledged, and the elective franchise is recognized as a high trust to be discharged by all entitled to its exercise, whether in the employment of the Government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tenure of office."

That is the cap sheaf to all true reform in the civil service, and will be so construed by the country. *Honesty and efficiency, not political activity,* will determine the tenure of office" hereafter. Brave words, which show the independence and manliness of the President, and commend him to the admiration of his countrymen, quite as much as anything he ever before uttered. None of his predecessors, since John Quincy Adams, has dared to stand upon that exalted platform of political independence. Party, with all of them, since the days when Jackson inaugurated the system of "rotation in office," or in other words "to the victors belong the spoils" of office, has been the primal incentive, and "political activity" has been the stepping stone to political preferment. True reform consists in this, that merit first shall commend an applicant for office, after that it were quite well enough to inquire as to political opinions. We do not think that any one charged with responsibilities, would be justified in placing avowed enemies in places of trust, where injury, through their opposition and stubbornness might result, but if a man be thoroughly honest and efficient, there will be no fear of this. Now let us see if the latter day "Reformers" will credit the President with this genuine effort to improve the condition and efficiency of the civil service. Will Mr. Greeley and Senator Schurz, the avowed champions of reform, tell the country what more can be done in this matter than the President has done? First, he has established the rule that applicants for office must submit to an examination before competent boards, and second, when in office, "honesty and efficiency" will determine their tenure of office. What more could Mr. Greeley do if he were President? What better evidence could the President give of his determination to carry out the wishes of the people in this regard?

FREE-TRADE AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

From an excellent article on this interesting and vital subject, which appears in the current number of the *Working People*, from the pen of David Jones, of Soho, Pittsburgh, a son of one of our most worthy mill hands, and a student in the Western University, we make the following extracts, as much for their intrinsic excellence as for the pride we feel in thus re-producing portions of an article from the pen of a youth direct from the laboring classes, who gives early promise of a useful life. The following statement of the two opposing systems, will strike the reader as original and pointed. He says:

In order to the intelligent consideration of any given topic, a precise definition of the terms employed is always necessary, otherwise, we are liable to fall into confusion and error.

We are now entering on a dissertation in which two terms will constantly recur, viz: free trade and protection. Let us now proceed to the definition of these terms. And, first—free trade—what is it? Free trade, as laid down by J. Stuart Mill and other British political economists, embraces in short, the following principles: "Consumers being more numerous than producers, their interests should be considered first; all the world should buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest; all duties, all distinction of domestic and foreign productions should be abolished. The world should be a common market, where everybody should compete unrestricted, and each nation should supply to the world's market what it produces best and cheapest, leaving to other nations to produce what the latter produce cheapest."

Protection we define as follows: As some countries are on the same level with their resources and inadaptibility for particular products or industries, the governments of such countries have, by virtue of their duty to their own citizens, and the right to regulate commercial relations with foreign countries, the right to protect certain or all of its industries, by imposing duties or tariffs on certain imports. Or, briefly, protection is a tax imposed upon the importation of such goods into a country as that country is by nature fitted to produce.

These are the generally received definitions of free trade and protection. Which of the two is evil or injurious in its effects, on the working class, is now our theme of investigation.

The writer then makes a strong argument in favor of protection, which evinces much study and reflection. Our limited space will only permit us to print the following:

DECLINE OF AGRICULTURAL NATIONS.

American free traders would do well to observe the fact that a purely agricultural nation is never the most prosperous. The experiences of these kinds of nations prove the fact beyond peradventure.

England understood this, and while she admirably developed her own vast resources, she yet tried to induce other countries to furnish produce, while she would manufacture for them in return. Ireland, by the tyranny of English capitalists, was forced to agriculture. What picture does she now present? Though possessing the richest soil in the world, she in 1847 presented the most pitiable spectacle the world ever gazed upon. Her population was depleted to the extent of millions by starvation, emigration and death. Strange as it may seem in the midst of all this misery, Ireland exported the same year 8,000,000 bushels of grain. The proportion of the agricultural population to the manufacturing population, was 66 to 23, and the paupers were 5 per cent. of the whole. Portugal is also a case in point. Before the Methurn treaty was ratified, in which England, for favors to Portugese wines, received an unrestricted market for her manufactured goods, Portugal was prosperous. Now, however, her population is decreased by over 700,000. Industries are ruined and poverty prevails.

Less than a century ago manufactures were very widely spread in India. Bengal was especially celebrated for its muslins, and general prosperity reigned. As the legitimate consequence of British free trade and tyranny, we have the results as given by Burke: "That land, distinguished above all others by the cheerful face of fraternal government and protected labor is now almost a dreary desert haunted by wild beasts." This distress was caused by the Lancashire operative underworking the poor Hindoo.

Now do not these facts furnish most conclusive evidence that the nation which serves in a capacity of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to other nations, and that depends on agriculture for its sustenance, is sure to drop off in the race of nations for the goal of wealth and power? Let free traders advance the sophistries they may, they cannot prove that the nation that has and encourages internal diversified industry, that can render itself independent of other nations in all articles of use or consumption, in any exigency, is not the wealthiest and strongest.

Attention is given to the absurd belief that capital is antagonistic to labor in the following manner:

Now, if the workmen would only divest themselves of the idea of capital being necessarily in opposition to labor, it would be better for all parties concerned. What can the laborer do without capital? He would not have employment and consequently no means of subsistence. Capital is the foundation of all enterprises for the laborer's good.

Said one of the most prominent iron manufacturers to the writer a few days since: "It is a pity that workingmen do not better understand their employers; for my part I don't want one of my workmen ground down to English starvation prices. He is an American citizen and deserves, and ought to have more wages so that he can better live up to the privileges of his citizenship."

If free trade was fully carried out, the working class would suffer the most, hence the necessity and duty of their co-operation with capitalists to maintain our protective system.

The following tribute to labor is worthy of all praise:

American labor is therefore dearer than foreign labor, and should it not be so? we ask. Certainly it should. Under our institutions the laborer is on a higher plane than in Europe. Relieved from the incubus of oppression from aristocracy, he realizes that he is a man, not a mere machine for others. He therefore aims at higher results than to merely keep body and soul together. He desires to save so as to procure a homestead, means for his own intellectual improvement, and self independence in old age. To accomplish these, he must have more wages. It is not for us here in the land of freedom and progress, to pattern the wages of our men after those of Europe. Let them rather pattern after us. Let us "level up, not down," dignify labor as it deserves, and we shall benefit, not only ourselves but all humanity.

The entire article is alike creditable to the writer and to the worthy institution in which he is a student, as it is a fair sample of the principles therein inculcated.

SEVERAL years ago there was such a tremendous freshet on the Illinois river, that it was for a long time referred to as "the flood!" During a lawsuit in Peoria, an old man named Adam, living in a little hamlet on the river known as Paradise, was examined as a witness. "What is your name?" was the first question asked him. "Adam, sir," said he. "Your name is Adam, is it? Well, where do you live?" "In Paradise, sir." "Oh, your name is Adam, and you live in Paradise, do you? Well, how long have you lived there?" "Ever since before the flood, sir," replied the simple old man, whose words were drowned in a roar of laughter, in which the court, jury, counsel and spectators all joined.

SELECTIONS.

THE touching spectacle of a boy leading home his drunken parent was witnessed at Burlington, Iowa, last week. The progress was slow, however, as the boy was considerably the drunker of the two.

A COMMITTEE of one hundred citizens has been formed in San Francisco, under the name of the "Committee of Safety," to guard the interests of that city against railroad monopolies. It is said that the committee favor the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

AT Dubuque, Iowa, on the night of the 1st, Mr. Walker, candidate for Aldermanic honors, thinking that he was elected Alderman by thirty-eight, invited all his friends to an oyster supper. He subsequently found that there was a miscount, and that he was beaten by seventeen.

A CALIFORNIA court has granted a divorce to a husband on the ground that he was insane when he married. The judge has the immediate prospect of an immense business, and the Pacific Railway Company is making provisions for an extraordinary travel westward during the spring.

MR. GREELEY writes to a confectioner in Boston that in making calves-foot jelly the Durham breed should always be selected. Take a live calf, place the hind feet in a corn mill, and then commence to turn, and the jelly will flow out in its crude state. Collect this in a pan, and throw away the calf.

A COMPOSITOR in the office of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* offers to bet $100 that he can set more type in one hour, or in five hours, than any printer in the United States. Any one proposing to take up this offer can be accommodated by applying personally or by mail, to "Typo," at the above office.

SEVERAL German princes will soon visit the United States. Some say the Crown Prince will do so in October. The reception of the Prince Alexis in this country has created the greatest sensation among the monarchists of the Old World. By and by the King of the Cannibal Islands will want to come.

THE New Haven people are not willing to accept the building of a new State Capitol at Hartford, as finally settling the capital question in favor of the city, but talk of offering to build a new Capitol building in New Haven, also, on the same terms, i. e., $500,000 from the State, and $500,000 from the city.

THE famous Boston Red Stockings start on their first tour of the season of 1872 on Monday, April 15th, when they will play the Atlantics. The following are the positions of the nine, in striking order: Geo. Wright, s. s; Leonard, l. f; McVey, c; Burns, 2 b; Spalding, p; Gould, 1 b; Rogers, r. f; Schafer, 3 b; H. Wright, c. f.

A NEW plan for college commons is proposed at Yale, the main feature being a large and convenient commons hall, costing $20,000, and a permanent fund yielding $10,000 a year, for paying an experienced caterer, cooks and waiters. In this way good board could be furnished for $2.50 or $3 per day, while the more dainty could have their luxuries for $5 or $6.

A PETITION to the National Government is in circulation for signers at Portland, Me., for the passage of an act to prevent the great frauds that are committed in the fish trade by short weight packages and false brands. These packages having been properly put up are subsequently tampered with, to the great damage of honest traders and injury to the commerce between the States.

J. C. CLYMORE, of Johnson county, Illinois, was assassinated last week, near Indian Point, by some unknown parties. Two huge hickory clubs were found stained with blood near a creek, and the banks showed a place where a body had been thrown over into the water. The cap and some papers of Mr. Clymore were found near at hand. The body had not been recovered at last accounts.

S. O. HOLMAN, a painter, of Atpal, Mass., on arriving thence at Greenwich Village on Friday, disembarked and walked around the cars several times, and when it again started he stood upon the platform, and after it had gained some headway, threw himself under the cars. Four wheels of one passenger car passed over his head, of course killing him instantly. He was supposed to be insane.

FOUR MEMBERS of one family at East Hanover, N. H., recently died very suddenly, and an examination of the oysters which they ate at dinner displayed large numbers of parasitic animals, all alive and manifesting activity, notwithstanding they had been cooked nearly twenty-four hours at the time of the examination. These animals are undoubtedly a species corresponding to the trichinæ found in pork.

SAN FRANCISCO is bound to prevent the occupation of Yerba Buena as a railway station if there is any virtue in petitions. A protest signed by 24,420 of its citizens has been sent to Congress. It is claimed that the usefulness of the bay and harbor of San Francisco for the purposes of commerce and navigation is at stake. This protest should secure a stay of proceedings until the whole affair has been investigated.

THERE is no doubt but that the cholera was driven into winter quarters, as it were, by the prompt measures adopted in European cities, but that, like the Apaches, it will go on the war path again in the early spring. Let not the passive policy which the great scourge has adopted until now deceive us, but let us adopt every precaution against its progress, and among the most important, a rigid quarantine of our ports.

THE ceremony of ordaining Miss Wilson a Deacon in the Episcopal church was made the occasion of a special service, recently, in Brooklyn. Bishop Littlejohn preached on the occasion to a crowded congregation, from Philippians iv. 3: "And I entreat thee also, true yoke-fellow, help those women which labored with me in the gospel with Clement, and also with other my fellow-laborers whose names are in the book of life."

IT HAS been discovered that some New York tobacconists employ prussic acid to flavor the weed, and every one knows strychnine is used in the manufacture of whisky. It seems strange that dealers in cigars and liquors wish to annihilate their customers. A pure article is the most profitable to buyer and seller, no matter at what cost, and when a manufacturer descends to adulteration he cheats himself quite as much as he does his customers.

IN addition to the gratification of political aspirations offered to women in Wyoming, a correspondent from that utopian region writes that a choice of hundreds of husbands may be had by all spinsters or widows who can find no mates elsewhere. Miss Anthony, of course, won't go; but if this intelligence be generally promulgated the emigration from New England will beat Saint Ursula's troupe out of sight, both in number and years.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* says: Detectives Jarboe and Shalvey saw a carriage driving through Division street last night with unlighted lamps, and ordered the driver to stop. He hurried on, but they caught up with the carriage and found in it a trunk containing eight thousand choice cigars, which had been either stolen or smuggled. The two men in charge offered the officers half the goods if they would let them go. They were locked up.

OF THE new tenor who is to appear in London, who is named Campanini, a letter from Rome says: "He has a most deliciously sweet quality of voice, precisely of the *timbre* of Giuglini (without being in the throat), but more powerful; he sings with the utmost feeling, the tenderest delicacy, and most refined pathos, surpassing even those sweetest accent of poor Giuglini which charmed every one. With Campanini, 'the gap, left by Giuglini and Mario has, at length been filled.'"

THE Provincetown *Advocate* says last Wednesday Isaiah Young encountered a seal with her offspring on the back of the cape. He got between the animal and the water, it being on the beach, and attacked it with a club, his only weapon. The seal assumed immediately the offensive, and fought bravely for her and the little one's life, but was overpowered and soon killed. The mother weighed two hundred pounds, and the young one was very small, not over a foot in length.

ON Saturday morning it was discovered that Samuel Perris, one of the Grafton bank robbers, had escaped from the Worcester county, Mass., jail the previous night. He had sawed the iron bars leading into the passage on the second floor, gone to a fourth story window, and lowered thence a slender cotton string by which he drew up a quarter-inch rope knotted every six or eight inches; with this he drew up a jack-screw, jimmy and lever, bent aside the bars of the window, and escaped by means of the knotted rope. A large reward is offered for his capture.

LETTERS from Lone River, California, say that the whole of Owens Valley has been moved fourteen feet southward. Over seven thousand shocks of earthquake had occurred to date, and they still continued, but not with great force. The earthquake of March 26 hurled immense rocks down the cliffs into the Valley of the Yo-Semite, smashing great pine trees to splinters, but without injury to the scenery of the valley. A dispatch from the mouth of the Colorado river says the earthquake caused immense waves to roll up the Gulf of California, breaking the schooner Alice Drake loose from her anchorage.

THE funeral of Mrs. John Bird, of New Haven, who died in a fit on Friday morning last, was attended at the Methodist Church Monday afternoon. After the sermon, the corpse was exposed to view, in the usual manner, and some friends expressing doubt in regard to her being really dead, the supposed corpse, instead of being consigned to the new-made grave, was carried back to the residence of her husband, in order that measures may be taken to resuscitate her, or satisfy the friends that the case is a hopeless one. No signs of life have been developed as yet, except the unusual warmth of the vital parts and the pliability of the limbs, but it is not decided yet to go on with the funeral services so suddenly broken off.

THE Titusville *Herald* says: Dr Dunnigan was summoned last evening to attend three children who were suffering from the effects of poison. The children are aged respectively four, seven and thirteen years; they have no mother, but live with their father in the neighborhood of the convent, near Second street. Yesterday during his absence the children partook of dinner, and when the father returned he found them all in convulsions upon the floor. Dr. Dunnigan was called and gave the necessary remedies and at 10 o'clock last evening the two older ones seemed to be in a fair way of recovery, but the youngest was still in a critical state. The cause of the poisoning remains a mystery. The name of the family is not reported.

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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

The Embargo on the Lakes.

The New York *Bulletin* says: Reports from all the lake and river cities in the interior concur in representing that as a rule the freight charges for transportation by water are likely to be largely increased this year, as a consequence of the lateness of the season and the large accumulations of goods at the various commercial centers in the interior. The result of the prolonged embargo on the water transportation has been the accumulation of immense quantities of freight at all the commercial ports in the interior. The railroads were taxed to their utmost capacity during the winter, but they fell short of supplying the demands of shippers. At nearly all points in the west and southwest large quantities of grain, produce and general merchandise are awaiting transportation. It is estimated that at various points, commodities to an aggregate value of not less than $500,000,000 are now locked up awaiting conveyance to a market.

SOME of the furnace managers of the Lehigh Valley propose to contest the claims of the assignees of the Player hot-blast patent, for damages on account of alleged infringement. The principal involved in the patent is said to have been in use in 1837, and Mr. David Thomas, the "father" of anthracite iron manufacture, states that he had built in 1846 a hot-blast with a combustion chamber on the same general plan.

HEART DISEASE.
A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, I feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

DISEASED DIGESTION.

If chronic indigestion affected the stomach only it might be more easily borne; but it gives rise, inevitably, to many other diseases affecting the liver, the nerves, the bowels and the brain. Biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, headache and terrible mental disturbances are among its usual accompaniments. In fact, every organ, every fibre of the frame sympathizes with the diseased and debilitated stomach. What is needed in such a case? Clearly an alterative and invigorant; and among medicines of that class Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is, beyond all comparison or estimate, the best. Mere purgatives only deprive the system of the little strength that disease has left it. Salivants have the same effect. The whole internal organism has gone wrong, and can only be put right and kept right by a medicine in which the tonic and stimulating elements predominate, but are qualified and modified by anti-bilious aperients and blood-purifying components. Now, the truth is (and the medical faculty as well as the public know the fact), that Hostetter's Bitters contain every ingredient requisite for the cure of dyspepsia and all the ailments of body and mind which it involves. This has been proved in so many thousands of instances that it seems almost idle to repeat the statement.

The great tonic rallies exhausted nature, from whatever cause enfeebled, and permantly recruits the vigor of the nerves, the muscles and the brain. Its effect upon the brain is to give strength to the will and precision to the judgment, and to banish despondency and that infirmity of purpose which generally accompanies bodily weakness.

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NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
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As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them.

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AS LOW
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We also keep on hand a large assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
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Striped Japanese Silks.

At 50c, Japanese Silks,
At 56c, Japanese Silks,
At 60c, Japanese Silks,
At 70c, Japanese Silks,
At 75c, Japanese Silks,
A LARGE STOCK. ALL COLORS.
At 12½c, Plain Gray Poplins.
At 18¾c, Gray Striped Poplins.
At 22½c, Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 44 and 50c, Black Alpacas, extra good value.

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Fast Colored Prints,
NEW SPRING STYLES.

At 6¼c, Unbleached Muslin.
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At 30, 37½ and 50c, Damask Towels, extra fine quality, large sizes.
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Black and Colored Silk Parasols, with white, black and colored linings.
Latest Novelties in Pongee Silks.
Buff Ginghams in all sizes and styles.
Also, a complete line of Black Silk Sun Umbrellas.

Lama and Thread Lace,
PARASOL COVERS.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Neck Ribbons,

Blond and Swiss Ruffling and Ruching for the Neck in Latest Styles.

KID GLOVES.

Complete line of Alexandre, Harris and Herz Seamless Kids in Black, Medium and Opera Shades, 1, 2, 4 and 6 Buttons.

Also, a full assortment of Black, Medium and Opera Shades, at $1 per pair for one button, and $1.25 and $1.50 for two buttons.

Elegant assortment of Ladies' and Misses
Silk and Lisle Gloves,
FOR SPRING WEAR.

☞Spring Goods arriving every day at
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
ap10

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
ap16:p44

NEW GOODS.

Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have just opened New and Elegant Styles
OF
Gimps, Fringes, Buttons,
Ribbons, Scarfs, Ties, Bows,
New styles Veils, Collars and Setts,
1,000 Pieces of Hamburgs, best makes,
Made Up Muslin Undergarments,
Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas,
Men's, Childrens' and Ladies' Underwear,
Parasols, Fans, Hair Goods,
Fancy Articles and Notions.
Every Article at Lowest Possible Prices.
mh28-TTHS

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.

Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET.
J. S. BELL,
mh6:m26 AGENT.

STAINED GLASS.
Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 5 MARKET STREET,
mh4-m6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Dress Goods,
Colored Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Silks,
Trimming Silks and Satins.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Black Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Fancy Spring Shawls,
Shoulder Scarfs,
Neck Ties and Scarfs.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
White Goods,
Honeycomb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Vestibule and Curtain Laces,
Carpets and Oil Cloths.

New Cassimeres,
JEANS, &C.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

☞Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

BAILEY & Co
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
Fine Watches,
French Clocks,
Bronzes,
Plated Ware.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 REBECCA SRREET.

We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration.
ja22-146

50 Cents
on the Dollar.
Gold + gold plated
Jewelry + Fancy Goods
In great Variety
— Selling at Half Price —
At D. H. Evans'
Department Store.
No 59. 5th Avenue
New Goods rec'd
Daily.

LOOKING GLASSES
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.

☞FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty.
jy4:p55-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
New Millinery
AND
STRAW GOODS.
New Hats and Bonnets,
New Ribbons and Flowers.
A LARGE LOT OF
Trimmed Hats
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Infants' Lace Caps,
Infants' Cashmere Caps,
Infants' Embroidered Robes,
Infants' Embroidered Waists,
Swiss and Lace Frillings,

Hair Plaits, Chignons and Switches,
Laces and Embroideries,
Dolly Varden Skirts and Bustles,
White Skirts, White Aprons,
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Corsets, &c.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

New Establishment.

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace,

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty Street,
fe10:b29-TTH&S PITTSBURGH, A.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1872.

OWNERS OF
WAGONS, DRAYS,
HACKS, CARTS,
OMNIBUSES'
And every descripton of
CARRIAGES,

Are required to call at the Office of the City Treasurer, and

TAKE OUT THEIR LICENSES
On or before the 1st day of May next.

For each and every Wagon, Cart, Car, Dray Buggy or Carriage, drawn by one horse, the sum of	$ 6 00
For each and every one of the above named Vehicles, drawn by two horses, the sum of	10 00
For each and every one of the above named Vehicles, drawn by four horses, the sum of	12 00
For each and every Hack drawn by two horses, the sum of	12 00
For each and every Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by two horses, the sum of	15 00
For each additional horse attached to any of the above named Vehicles, the sum of	1 00

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all Livery Stable Keepers in said city to make a return to the City Treasurer, within twenty days after the passage of this ordinance, and annually thereafter on or before the 1st day of May of each and every year, of the number of vehicles of every description owned and used by them in their business, and the kind thereof, and the same return shall be made under oath.

SEC. 4. All owners of carts, drays, wagons, and other vehicles, who shall neglect or refuse to procure a license as aforesaid, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten per cent. for every thirty days the same remains unpaid after the 1st day of May of each year. All livery stable keepers failing to make the return required in the 3d Section of this ordinance, shall, in addition to the foregoing, be subject to a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, all of which penalty shall be recovered before the Mayor or one of the Aldermen of said city, by summary conviction; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to seek out all persons who have failed to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance and report the same to the City Treasurer, for which service he shall receive the sum of fifty cents in each case, to be taxed and collected as part of the costs, upon conviction as aforesaid.

The penalties for non-compliance with the ordinance will be strictly enforced after the above date.

D. MACFERRON,
CITY TREASURER.
ap1-o19

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2 1-2, and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

OTIS Safety Hoisting Machinery.
Otis Brothers & Co.,
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
348 Broadway, New York.
PASSENGER ELEVATORS FOR HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, STORES, APARTMENTS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.

The only machine in use combining perfect safety with smoothness, noiselessness, rapidity of movement, and the greatest economy in the use of fuel.

Safety Hoisting Machinery for Merchandise and Freight, for Stores, Manufactories, Furnaces and Mines.

LOCAL REFERENCES.—Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Haslage & Co., Pittsburgh; S. S. Marvin & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, Allegheny City; Dewey, Vance & Co., Wheeling, West Virginia.
fe20-15-TTHS

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.
mh5:m5

J. Weaver & Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Mellon's New Iron Front Building,
(Opposite New City Hall.)
116 SMITHFIELD STREET.
ap2-TTHS

REIHLE BROS.,
PHILADELPHIA,
93 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Makers of the celebrated Shock House Scale for Farmers; Wrot. Iron Lever R. R. Track Scale; Compound Parallel Crane Beam; Heavy Rolling Mill Scale; Teshing Machines of any capacity, of remarkable accuracy. All work warranted.
mh26:n81-TTHS

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
M'Farland & Collins,

Are now receiving their Spring Stock of VELVETS, BODY and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS in Newest Styles. THREE-PLY, TWO-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS in great variety. The new Floor Cloth, LINOLEUM, same as used in City Hall, in various designs. An examination of our very large stock requested.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh8

CARPETS
For Spring Trade.
LARGE STOCK.
ALL GRADES.
Popular Prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe13

HOUSE CLEANING
Develops the need of new
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
ARE DAILY OPENING THE
Largest Stock and Finest Selectio
Of all grade goods ever shown in this market.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., fitted and laid in a skillful manner.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
ap8

CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
All New Styles
Wiltons,
Axminsters,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
English and American
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum,
Matting and Mats.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue,
mh11:m36 ABOVE WOOD STREET.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE the largest and best assorted stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware, in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Celebrated American Washer
PRICE, $5.50.
OVER 13,00 SOLD IN SIX MONTH.
☞Terms: Carpets, 60 Days.
☞All other goods 30 Days, Net.
fe13-k41

HATS AND CAPS.

JUST RECEIVED.
NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PALMER'S,
No. 149 and 151 Wood Street.

We have opened our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

PIPES, FIRE CLAY, &c.

FIRE CLAY
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY FLUES
AND
Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
☞Terms Cash. 133 SECOND AVENUE.

Akron Sewer Pipe Co.
OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND YARD:
Cor. Penn Ave. and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., AND
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny City, Pa.,
Manufacture Highly Vitrified
WATER AND SEWER PIPE,

both Ring and Socket, from 1 to 24 inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, slants and Traps for each size. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flues, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate and Boiler Tile, Lawn Vases, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

C. G. McMILLEN,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.
☞Send or call for Price List. ap11:o81

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Pianos and Organs.

Guaranteed 5 y's
FIRST-CLASS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE CITY.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents,

BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music, LATEST, BEST and CHEAPEST editions published in this and other countries. Send for catalogue and price-list. de15:g83

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self-evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicines sent everywhere.

Office Hours, 9 A. M to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1872.

The import entries at New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise, for the week past were $10,670,650, as against $5,813,857 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, were $4,309,131, against $3,867,399 same week in 1871. The export of gold and silver $71,023, against $1,690,422 same week in 1871. The customs in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,526,709. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by rail, 12,000 bales.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: A well-known banker of DesMoines, Iowa, states that a contract has just been entered into for *a thousand* cars, to be loaded as fast as they can be furnished. The grain is to go *via* the Des Moines Valley and Toledo & Wabash Roads, on a through contract to New York, at a low rate of freight. This contract indicates the speedy shipment of about 400,000 bushels of corn, a very considerable proportion of which would have come to Chicago if there was storage room for it. We also hear of some other heavy freight contracts for corn from the central parts of the State to New York by rail for parties in this city, who would hold their grain for this market if it not for the scarcity of storage.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday reports money matters in that city as follows: The money market was rather inactive yesterday—that is, there was no pressing demand for money, which was reported on call in very fair supply at 6½@7 per cent. Strictly first-class paper, at 3 to 4 months, with collaterals, 7½@8½ per cent. Other well-known, good paper, of like time and collaterals, 9@10 per cent. Commercial endorsed paper is also quoted at 8@10 per cent. A few choice names are quoted as low as 7½ per cent. Paper of inferior credit is negotiated with difficulty.

Robinson Bros., No. 48 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	116
5-20—1862	113⅝	113⅝
" 1864	113½	113⅝
" 1865	114⅜	114½
" 1865 new	112⅝	112⅝
" 1867	113¾	113¾
" 1868	113⅝	113⅝
10-40s	109¼	109⅛
Currency 6's	115¾	115⅞
Gold	111	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98⅝	98¼
Do Scrip	92½	93¼
Erie	66⅝	63½
Reading		—
Lake Shore	96¾	97¼
Fort Wayne	95	94½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92
Rock Island	112⅝	113¾
Chicago & N. W.	81⅛	83
Do. Preferred	95	95½
St. Paul, Common	62⅝	63¼
Do. Preferred	80⅝	81¼
Wabash	78⅜	78¾
Union Pacific	38⅝	38¾
Ohio & Missisippi	49	49¼
Pacific Pail	65⅝	66½
West. Union Telegraph	74¼	74⅜
Adams Express	97⅞	97¾
American Express	72	72⅝
U. S. Express	73¾	74⅝
Wells, Fargo	79¾	79

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	61½	61⅝
Penna. Allotments	58⅛	58⅝
Reading R. R.	59⅝	59⅝
Camden & Amboy	126	126¼
Lehigh Navigation	46¼	46
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41½	41¼
Central Transportation	45	45
Empire Transportation	54	54
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	73¼	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¼	93½
Lehigh Valley R. R	59½	59¼
Philadelphia & Erie	28¼	28⅝

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¼	U. S. 10-40s	108⅝
U. S. 6s. 1881	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	——
U. S. 5-20s, '62	113⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '64	113⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	113⅝
U. S. 5-2'so '65	114⅜	U. P. R. R.	——

NEW YORK, April 17, 1872.

Gold is steady at 110⅞@111; loans 5½ to flat for carrying; 1-64 for use; clearings $60,000,000. Governments are firm, with an advance of ⅛ per cent. on 64's and 65's; the Treasury took two millions at 110.49 to 110.80. Stocks opened firm and moderately active. Pacific Mail was very strong, with heavy transactions, opening at 65⅝, advanced to 67, fell to 66, and closed firm at 67½. The activity in this stock was based partly on an expected increase of subsidy, though the increased earnings of the road helped the advance. Northwestern common has been a prominent feature, selling up from 81⅛ to 83⅝. C. C. & I. C. was strong at 33¼. The market closed strong and active. Money is easy at from 7 to 7 gold. State bonds dull and steady.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 114⅞; 5-20's of '62, 113⅛@113⅜; do. '64, 113⅛; do. '65, 114⅛@114⅜; new do. 112⅝; do. '67, 113⅝@114; do. '68, 114@114⅛; 10-40's, 108⅝; currency 6's, 115⅞@116; new 5 per cents., 111@111⅛.

STATE BONDS—Tennessees, 67½; do. new, 67½; South Carolinas, July, 39; do. April, 35; Missouri 6s, 95⅛.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74⅜; Quicksilver, 41¼; Adams Ex., 97¼; Wells Fargo do 79; American Merchants Union do, 72⅝; United States do, 74; Pacific Mail, 66⅝; New York Central, 99⅛; Scrip, 93⅝; Erie, 63¼; Harlem, 116; Michigan Southern, 97⅝; Michigan Southern scrip, 93¼; Ill. C., none; C. & P., 92; Rock Island, 113⅛; N. W. C., 83⅛; do preferred, 95⅛; T. & W., 79⅝; St. Paul, 63⅛; do preered, none; Fort Wayne; 94½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 44½c; Iron Mountain, none; Ohio & Mississippi, 49⅝; Union Pacific, 39⅛; Michigan Central, 116; Chicago & Alton, 118¼.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1872.

We have to report a firmer market and a slight advance in prices, but business continues dull. Refined—21⅛ bid for buyer April; and 21⅞ for buyer last half of May; however, there are no sellers at the prices, and consequently we have no sales to record. Crude is also firmer and higher, with sales at Parker's at $3,32½ per bbl, mostly on Oil City and Creek account; this may seem strange, yet is said to be a fact.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 306 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct.	T P Miller	296
Sterling " "	B S Duncan	160
Yesta " "	Waring & K.	84

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY April 17, 1872.

Trade in general merchandise is fair, fully up to what it usually is at this season of the year, and while the demand for all the leading commodities is mainly for supplying immediate requirements, there is nevertheless a fair volume of business in the aggregate. Ashes are steady but unchanged. There is a continued fair demand for apples and we can report regular sales at $4 to $5 per bbl for common to prime, and $5,50 for choice. As noted in our last report, the bulk of the receipts from the adjoining country are common in point of quality and in bad condition. Butter is steady with a fair demand, and prices, especially for the better grades are fully sustained. Eggs are in fair supply but unchanged; 18 to 19 cts. Flour is firm with a good local trade, and winter wheat flour is scarce and much higher relatively than spring. There is a difference of 50 to 75 cts per bbl. This being the case, it is probable that the demand for the latter will increase, while for the former it will fall off. The best brands of Spring are being sold at $7,75, while choice winters are held at $8,40 to $8,50. There is too much difference, and in this as in everything else, consumers will buy the former because, as already intimated, it is much cheaper. There is a continued good milling demand for wheat and with a limited supply prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote red at $1,73 to $1,57 for red and 3 to 5 cts more for white. We can report a sale of 3 cars of Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1,68. It begins to look as if the mills here would have to fall back on Spring wheat, as winter wheat is scarce and much higher than Spring. In other respects the market for grain is quiet and unchanged. Hay is scarce and prices are still maintained; baled, on wharf and track, $35 to $38. Provisions, seeds, etc., etc., devoid of any new features worthy of notice.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1872.

CATTLE.

Trade thus far has been more active than for several weeks past, and the market, in consequence, is firmer, and prices, on best grades, ¼ to ¼ higher. The supply is somewhat larger than at the same time last week, but with an increased number of buyers and favorable advices from the east, business, as already intimated, is lively, and at this writing, there are but few in the pens unsold. Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, are selling at 6¾ to 7 cts, and good 1,200 to 1,300 averages may be quoted ated at 6 to 6¼. There were several lots of stockers sold and a prices ranging from $4,50 to 5 cts; there is rather more inquiry for this class of cattle as farmers and others who have been holding back, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of feed, in the country, are buying now in view of the fact that pasture will soon be sufficiently developed to dispense entirely with feeding. The markets this week have been better all around, and while there has not yet been much of an advance in prices, the feeling generally is better and trade in consequence more active; shippers are taking hold pretty freely, and already quite a number of droves have been taken for both Philadelphia and New York, and the indications at present are that trade will be lively during the calance of the week.

Following is a pretty full account of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
18	21,520	6 30	15	19,520	6 85
16	18,900	6 00	8	8,080	6 60
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
34	35,390	5 40	36	33,430	5 30
19	20,360	5 65	6	9,820	5 75
Sadler, Havens & Co:					
2	2,050	7 50	3	3,599	6 65
4	4,720	6 50	2	2,420	6 60
15	27,130	6 25	34	35,390	5 40
19	19,500	9 00	22	23,651	5 75
11	10,740	4 60	2	2,388	3 00
16	18,870	5 85	18	19,900	7 00
36	per head	$66 00	32	38,620	6 37
48	59,430	6 50	3	5,710	5 50
14	19,470	5 37	17	16,890	5 45
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
2	2,980	7 00	23	20,380	5 00
20	17,250	4 85	3	2,959	5 62
3	3,160	5 62	2	2,210	6 60
Smith, Watson & Briggs					
19	18,600	5 62	12	11,000	4 55
32	40,770	6 60	35	45,000	6 60
51	66,640	6 60	18	20,660	6 25
16	21,320	7 00	16	21,180	6 87
18	17,980	5 87	1	1,610	4 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been light, and with an increased demand, trade is unusually brisk, and prices, as compared with last week, are up 25@37½cts per cwt on wool sheep, and 37½@50cts on clipped. Last week, there was little or no inquiry for shipment to New York; this week, Erisman, is as hungry as a wolf, and is picking up all that he can get his hands on, and that, too, almost regardless of price. Prime 100 to 110 lb. fine wool sheep, have sold this week at $9,40@9,60; and 95 to 100 lbs. same grade and quality, may be quoted at 9@9½cts; clipped, of which several cars changed hands, may be quoted at 5@6½, for common to prime, and 7 cts for extra; there was one load sold at the outside quotation. Shippers are now making a difference of from 2½@3cts per lb, between wool and clipped sheep, and they are giving the latter the preference; we presume that the wool market being a little offish recently, has something to do with this. Following sales were made since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges Huff & Co., sold:					
234	26,240	9 77	114	10,060	7 62
186	14,750	7 40	163	12,980	7 40
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
181	15,530	8 25	169	15,110	8 50
168	14,060	7 25	210	23,180	9 50
265	29,550	6 50	160	16,250	9 45
180	16,969	6 00	200	20,880	7 50
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
168	14,060	7 25	151	13,950	8 25
72	6,470	8 00	79	7,430	8 25
155	15,030	8 90			
J D Ulery.					
81	7,220	8 35			
Holmes Lafferty & Co., sold:					
170	14,100	7 35			
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
162	15,140	9 25	295	32,300	9 60

HOGS.

Under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, and no improvement in the demand, the market was dull and heavy to-day, and prices especially for the best grades, are off from 20 to 25 per cwt., as compared with Saturday. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at $4,75@4,80; common Yorkers, $4,00@4,25; prime extra, 4,50@4,60. Trade in hogs has been slow for some weeks past, until last Friday and Saturday, when the market stiffened a little, but since then, as already stated, it has again reacted, and to-day was dull as ever. Following embraces most of the sales since our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
74	11,590	5 00	53	10,650	4 60
51	11,370	5 00	67	12,750	4 60
49	8,020	4 37	67	13,510	4 60
37	8,570	5 55	34	8,700	5 00
81	15,480	4 60	53	9,330	4 70
77	15,100	4 60	58	10,130	4 50
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
90	22,210	5 00	51	14,100	4 60
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
80	20,380	5 00	60	10,600	4 90
69	15,080	4 55	119	18,030	4 75
49	9,180	4 55	71	12,180	4 62
17	3,020	4 55	12	2,180	4 45
79	15,940	4 55	143	25,150	4 55
26	6,180	4 45			
J D Ulery sold:					
77	13,030	4 60	126	21,750	4 55
117	23,410	4 60	30	3,870	4 40
111	18,040	4 30	150	10,660	4 15
78	13,230	4 90	60	8,060	4 40
247	48,010	4 50			
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
99	19,360	4 80	85	22,930	5 00
154	21,750	4 60	176	25,340	4 60
239	68,760	4 15	55	10,250	4 50
71	14,500	4 55	34	6,060	4 45
57	13,875	4 85	37	8,670	4 85
98	23,460	4 37	19	4,470	4 85
55	11,280	4 40	39	7,520	4 55
124	26,950	4 50	128	22,700	4 60
60	12,240	4 60	112	27,140	4 90
10	2,480	4 50			
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
81	19,170	4 80	54	11,500	4 50
60	12,270	4 50	39	7,950	4 40
91	22,640	4 50	73	12,780	4 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 17—4:30 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅞@92⅞; United States coupons, 5-20s of '62, 90⅛; do '65, 91¼; do '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—5-20s of '62, 95⅛.

PARIS, April 17.—Rentes 55f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¼d; middling Orleans 11½d; sales of 12,000; speculative and export 3,000. California white wheat 11s 7d@11s 9d; red western 11s 6d. Flour 26@27s. Lard 41s. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 28s 6d; short rib middles 31s 6d.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Cotton dull; sales of 1,000 bales; middling upland 23⅝c. Flour unsettled superfine western and State $6,25@6,75; common to good $6,80@9,50; good to choice $7,05@8,00; white wheat extra $8,15@9,10; extra Ohio $7,00@8,75; St. Louis $7,50@10,50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky more active; 88@88½c. Wheat quiet, No. 1 spring delivered $1,58; common winter red western $1,68; red State $1,70; choice amber western $1,81; extra choice southern and Indiana amber $1,90; white western $1,92½. Rye firmer; western 90c. Corn: mixed 70½@71c; yellow 71¼@72c; white 73c. Oats heavy; western 51½c; Ohio 52@53c. Eggs quiet; western 22@22½c. Hay steady; shipping $1,35. Hops firm at 51@65c for 1871; 20@30 for 1870; 10@15c for 1869. Leather steady at 28@30c; Orinoco 27@30c. Wool quiet; fine domestic fleece 65@70c. Coffee dull; Rio 17¼@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8⅜@8½c; Cuba 8¼@9½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 57@60c; Cuba 34@39c. Rice firm at 9@9⅝c. Petroleum; crude 12c; refined 22c. Turpentine firm at 67@67½c. Provisions: pork dull; new mess $13,25; prime $11@11,25; new prime mess $12,50@12,75; mess May $13,37½. Beef unchanged; cut meats steady at 8¼@9½c; shoulders 4¾@5c; middles firmer; long clear 7@7½c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 8⅞@9¼c; kettle 9¼@9⅝c. Butter firm; new 33@36c. Cheese dull at 13@13½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Market steady and firm for all staple fabrics, and trade continues good among jobbers, but most of the commission houses are compartively quiet, and on fancy lines of woolens concessions could be obtained from the ruling rates on goods that cannot be carried over to another season; all styles of fancy dress goods are in good request at 11½@13c for printed calicoes, as to style and quality; 12½@15c for domestic ginghams. Pacific Mills percales 23½c; Dolly Vardens 27½c; Merrimac do 17c; Sprague's 19c; Manchester lawns 14c; Pacific Mills organdies 18@20c; do Cretonne 14½c; do lawns 16½c; do Dolly Vardens 18c; Slater & Sons' cambrics 13½c; Lousdale do 13½c; New York Mills muslins 22@22½c; Wamsutta do 21c; Clark's cambrics 18½@19c; Hope 15c and Hill's Semper Idem 17c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 17.—Cattle: receipts of 57, making the supply for the week thus far 5,184, or 305 cars against 225 last week; market quiet and active at Wednesday's prices; sales of 64 Illinois steers, 1,017 to 1,465 lbs. at $5.50@5,57½; 114 Indiana, 1,260 to 1,331 lbs. at $6,50; 80 Texas steers at $6.25; 13 Missouri oxen, 1,687 lbs. at $6,50; 20 Michigan steers, 1,218 lbs. at $5,90; 16 Missouri, 1,239 lbs. at $6. Sheep: receipts of 400, making the supply thus far 4,000 against 8,133 last week; nothing doing; 2 cars offering; no purchasers. Hogs: receipts of 300, making the supply thus far 7,800 against 7,800 last week; prices unchanged; scarcely anything offering; sales of 59 average 270 lbs. at $4,95; 128 average 150 lbs. at $4.75.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Wheat firm and moderately active at $1,27¾ for seller May; $1,27½ for seller June. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn strong and higher at 40½c for cash; 41¾@41⅞c for seller May; 43c for seller June; 44⅝c for seller July. Oats firm and in fair demand at 33@33½c for regular; 34½@34⅝c for seller May 35⅝c for seller June. Rye quiet; 70c bid. Barley stronger at 56½@57c for regular; 55c bid and 53c asked for seller May; No 3 scarce; sales at 52c. Whisky firmly held at 84c; sales, demand and offerings moderate. Pork lower, closing steady at $11,90 for seller May; $11,80 for cash; $12,15 for seller June. Lard firmer and in fair demand at $8,55 for cash; $8,65 for seller May, $8,75 for seller June. Meats in fair demand and firmly held at previous prices; shoulders 3¾@4c; short ribs 5⅞@6c; sides, clear, 6¼@6½c; boxed steady; shoulders 4⅛@4¼c; short ribs 6½@6¼c; sides, clear, 6⅝@6½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Flour less active; Minnesota $8@8,25; Indiana and Ohio $8,50@8,75. Wheat dull; State and western red $1,83@1,84; amber $1,90; white $2@2,10. Rye scarce; 90c. Corn less active; yellow 69c; mixed 54c. Barley unchanged. Provisions: small business unchanged. Petroleum: crude 15½c; refined 21⅝c. Whisky dull at 88c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; mixed western 64c. Oats firm; western 56@57c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13,75. Hams; sugar cured 12½@13c. Lard dull at 9c. Butter; western active; choice new tub 27@31c; fair 24@25c. Whisky quiet at 87½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 17.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat: demand fair; market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,35½; No. 2 $1,25½. Oats: demand fair; market firm; No. 2 33⅜c. Corn: demand fair; market firm; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Rye dull; unsettled; No. 1 68½c. Barley dull; price nominal; No. 2 61c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber Michigan $1,66½; No. 1 red $1,69; No. 2 do. $1,61@1,63. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 1 42½; No. 2 39c. Clover seed $5,00. Lard 8c. Mess pork $12,50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—Wheat dull, and prices have declined; No. 1 red winter $1,68; No. 2 $1,58. Corn steady; 53c. Oats steady; 43c. Petroleum: refined 20@20½c in car lots; 21@22c in trade lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, Michigan, April 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; extra $1,79; No. 1 $1,68. Oats; demand good at full prices; 39c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton quiet and firm; middling 22⅜c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Hussey, W & Co., ore	2	McKnight & Co ore	3
Lucy Furnace ore	6	Zug & Co., ore	2
Pgh Bolt Co. o	1	Kloman C Bro ore	4
Graff B & Co m	4	S. B. & Co, ore	6
Total			28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O & P, met	3	McKnight & Com	2
Shoenberger B & Co.	2		
			7

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

G W Hailman	2	Lewis, O & P, met	8
Nimick & Co., metal	14	Superior Mills	2
Zug & Co.	6		
Total			32

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Rodman Wister	1	J. Moorhead, meta	23
J. Reamer, metal	6	Nimick & Co or	5
Total			37

Cincinnati Iron Market.

The market is firm for pig iron, with a good demand. Malleable iron is less active, but prices are generally steady. We quote: Hot blast—No. 1 charcoal foundry per ton, $52 00@53 00, No. 2 do $48 00@50 00, forge, $48 00. Cold blast—Charcoal, $50 08@60 00; do car wheel, $55 00@65 00. Hot blast stone coal—No. 1 foundry, $48 00@50 00; No 2 do $47 00@48 00; forge, $47 00; blooms, $90 00@100 00. Scrap iron—Wrought, 2@2½c; do cast, 1¼@1¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 17.—66 bdls trees, Highland, King & Co; 10 bdls spokes, O F Lamm & Co; 5 doz brooms, I Forrest; 5 do do, A Ross; 29 bales hemp, Bentley & Gerwig; 1 car middlings, Spear & Glenn; 10 rolls leather, Eisenbeis; 23 jugs m syrup, C H Morlege; 62 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 200 sks, 50 bbls flour, M. Steel & Son; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, April 17.—1 keg butter, 2 calves, W A Bartley & Bro; 9 bdls trees, J H Morton; 5 bdls willows, Elliot & Burges; 1 car lime, Henderson; 2 do iron, Mullen & M; 60 bbls salt, J H Boreland; 3 calves, 16 sks corn, 7 do oats, W Hoffman; 12 bdls hides, 14 do calf skins, Seibert & Berg; 11 sks tanner scraps, 12 rolls leather, W Flacus & Sons; 6 bbls syrup, J C Buffum; 26 sks potatoes, W D West; 17 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 40 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 53 do do, Kier & Foster; 3 cars metal, Lewis O & P.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 17.—200 sks corn, Clark & Co; 10½ butts tobacco, Dilworth Bros; 25 bxs tobacco, Knox & Orr; 2 bbls tobacco, H Dallmeyer; 1 bx books, J L Reed & Son; 5 tcs d beef, 1 bx tongues, Jas. H Parker; 15 tcs hams, Watt, Lang & Co; 4 do sausages, E H Meyers & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 4 do eggs, H J McCracken & Bro; 25 sks glue scrap, Wm. Flaccus & Son; 10 bbls whisky, L Stern; 6 sks rags, McCullough & Co; 190 sks corn, J & W Fairly; 1 bx type, C W McClintock.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, April 17.—16 bbls apples, H Rea, Jr; 7 do do, W H Graff; 10 cases hides, Logan G & Co; 1 car wheels, W Mullins, 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 2 cars hay, I Hippley; 1 car i ore, Jones & L; 96 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 193 sks oats, Houck McC & Co; 10 sks rags, I Dunlap; 10 bbls eggs, H Riddle & Son; 2 bbls apples 2 do bacon, Loh & Cooley; 5 bbls cider, 4 do apples, Houck McC & C; 22 pkgs rags, House H & Co; 1 car lumber, McQ & D; 5 bbls h wines, Rodelheim & Co; 20 bxs cheese, Jones L & Co; 5 bbls vinegar, J Roth; 10 do do, Watt L & Co; 10 do do. A Kirkpatrick; 10 do do; I Jacob; 32 sks seed, Schomaker & Co; 10 bbls spirits, M McCullough; 10 do do, I Suforth; 5 bbls whisky, Elnstein Bro; 5 bbls grease, Geo A Kelly; 10 refrigerators; Sands & R.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 17.—1 bx molding, Pollard & P; 1 lot old iron, Warren M Starr; 4 box tobies, J Zimmerman; 4 bedsteads, H Berger; 1 case tobies, Austin & Co; 101 bbls lime, J B Campbell; 140 hf herring, Arbuckles & Co; 1 bx trees, C J Stockton; 5 do do, A Whettington; 3 do do, J N Hard; 32 bbls f wire, J Dunlap; 7 racks w glass, J W Morrison; 7 bbls onions, Vangorder & Co; 44 resevors, A Bradley; 5 bxs a b copper, G A Kelly; 19 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Mfg Co; 20 bdls rakes, Scobia, Reed & Co; 25 do do, S Hare & Son; 18 do do, Young & M. 5 bbls oat meal, Dilworth Bros; 2 cases matches, G W Foly; 15 jugs syrup, J O'Brien; 3 bbls egps, Voigt M & Co; 1 bbl wine, Adam Joe; 2 do do, P Gelcheimer; 16 sacks rags, J R Welden; 5 bbls onions, J O'Brien; 17 crocks butter, Head & Carson; 175 s pipe, H H Collins; 1 roll, Totten & Co; 165 sks e corn, P Duff & Son; 168 do do, E Brady & Co; 6 kgs o meal, W Haslage & Co; 100 oil bbls, B D Moore; 5 kgs butter, P Moore & Co; 2 bbls g b, Medal S & Co; 16 sks rags, McCullough & Co; 56 doz brooms, McElroy & Co; 11 hhds hams, J P Hanna; 1 bbl o setts, E Moye & Co; 7 bbls oil, Pain & Abbott; 1 cast iron wheel, Straw & M; 2 2 bbls eggs, Loh & C; 2 do beans, E Konig; 2 do cheese, H Riddle.

IMPORTS BY RIVER

WHEELING PER STEAMER CARRIE BROOKS, April 17.—500 nail kegs, J Wood & Co; 139 sks oats, 152 do e corn, B Rafferty & Son; 190 sks wheat, 122 do, Marshall K & Co; 264 sks oats, W G Miller; 214 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; Gay & 50 sks cor, A Bradley & Co; 3,000 ft lumber, Gay & Freeborn; 150 tile, John Cuthbert; 361 sks oats, 15 do rye, W Welsh & Co; 30 bbls apples, A Crawford; 14 cane chairs, 2 safes, Lemon & W; 2 safes, 24 cane chairs, W H Leamon; 46 bdls hubs; Lyle & B; 21 coffee bxs, 1 pkg d peaches, Dilworth @ Bros; 30 bbls apples, 2 do pickels, J Herbert; 203 bales hay, J W Farley; 226 sks corn, J E Strickler, 35 sks potatoes, W J Steel; 100 empty casks; F Sellars & Co.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with 7 feet 10 inches in the channel. Business continues dull at the landing; freights for all points scarce.

The Argosy was to have left for Cincinnati last night.

The Carrie Brooks, from Wheeling, arrived and departed. She had a good up trip.

The Juniata left Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday and should arrive here to-night. She will return forthwith.

The Shamrock, Capt. Kilien, is filling up for Cincinnati and Louisville and will soon be ready to take her departure. As noted in our last report, Capt. Killen intends keeping the Shamrock in this trade.

The Brill departed for Nashville yesterday and engagements below. Pilots, Capt. M. A. Cox and John Ferguson.

The Messenger will be placed on the dock for repairs.

Capt. J. M. Vandergnft, recently clerk on the Kate Putnam, has taken charge of the office of the Exchange.

Capt. G. W. Reed has given up command of the Messenger.

The Esperanza was to have left St. Louis on Monday for Fort Benton, loaded to 3½ feet with 280 tons. It is thought she will realize a handsome profit on the venture.

The E. H. Durfee left St. Louis for Fort Benton on Tuesday and the Rover and Iron Mountain arrived there the same day from Pittsburgh.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says: "The cotton case of J. E. Johnson vs. Capt. T. P. Leathers and steamer Natchez, was dismissed a few days ago, the former having wisely concluded to withdraw the preferred charges. We trust the young man will profit from his experience, and be impressed in the future with the importance of making false accusations and unduly interfering with steamboatmen and their property. There are we regret to say, than Mr. Johnson, who think they can use steamboats as they please, incurring them expense, delays and inconveniences. Steamboatmen have rights as well as others, and the sooner they are respected the better it will be for all interested. So far as the commanders of the Natchez and Lucy Keirn are concerned, who are parties directly and indirectly to the suit above referred to, they have not yet done with the case, and Mr. Johnson may wish he had never heard of those gentlemen.

—The Mississippi steamboat interest is becoming restive under the many laws and regulations Congress is making for the government of Mississippi navigation. An old steamboat captain writes that "the laws have been the cause of one-half the disasters to steamboats. They are mostly made by ignorant men, in steamboat matters, and to favor some unscrupulous scamp, who has invented a jimcrack, and wants to force steamboats to buy it an enormous cost. To illustrate: Among other things, the last complicated batch of enactments required boats to use Babcock's fire extinguisher, or fizzling squirt-guns. Immediately the price went up from $18 to $60. The law requires the ascending boat to make the first signal, but gives the descending boat the choice of sides. If the boat coming down dont like selection of sides the boat coming up has indicated she can cross the whistle, and perhaps by that time the boats are so close together that a collision is inevitable. How stupid and absurb! Sensible men, who knew their business would have given the boat required to make the first signal the choice of sides.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—Judge Emerson of the Third District Court, New Orleans, decided the following nice question last Thursday: It seems that some time last summer, a planter on the river sent by the hands of a steamboat clerk a package of money (proved on the trial to have contained three hundred dollars) to be delivered to a merchant in New Orleans. Upon its receipt the merchant found that the package contained but two hundred dollars, whereupon he notified the consignor, who, demanding from the boat the difference of one hundred dollars, and being refused instituted this suit. Counsel for defendant contended that, inasmuch as the boat transported the money not for charge, but simply as an accomodation, she could not be held responsible as in the case of transporting freight or any article for which a charge was to be made. Judge Emerson decided that the boat was liable, inasmuch as she consented to receive the money for transportation, and gave judgment for plaintiff.

—The Nellie Peck, on her way up to Whetstone from Sioux City, had to unload 1,200 sacks of flour at Santee Agency, on account of low water, and double the trip from that point to Whetstone. She was the first boat to ascend the Missouri from Sioux City this year.

—The present Representative in Congress from Utah, Hon. W. H. Hooper, was captain on the steamer Time, one of our Mississippi river steamers, running from St. Louis to Galena, in 1847. He afterwards built the steamer Alexander Hamilton, and run her in the same trade. Captain Hooper was a very popular steamboatman.

—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Sunday says: Deck hands on the river are now receiving from $40 to $45 per month. Cabin passage in first-class steamers from here to Louisville and Cincinnati is fifteen dollars. Coal to steamers has been reduced in price at this point. Pittsburg sells at seventy cents per box, and Illinois at sixty cents.

—The Shreveport *Times*, of the 6th, says: We learn from the officers of the steamer La Belle that the Carter Line packet Mary E. Poe run through herself just below Campte, badly damaging one of her cylinders. She unshipped the pitman to the broken cylinder, and was working along slowly with the other.

—The Vicksburg *Times*, of the 10th says: The Great Republic passed down yesterday afternoon, with 1,800 tons of freight. She landed one dollar's worth of freight at our landing, and paid $10 wharfage.

—The Belfast, on her return to St. Louis, will enter the Red River trade, in the Carter Line.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer
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Will leave for the above and intermediate ports WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
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FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The steamer
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For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
ap17 CHAS. FAIRMAN, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant commodious steamer
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P. S.—The Juniata will receipt passengers and freight through to St. Louis.
ap10 C. L. BRENNAN.

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PETER DONALDSON .... Commander,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

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It makes a good Lounge and good Bed. Call and see it.
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no20:f27

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mh5-m42

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mh20:163

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ap4:o48 W. B. HOLLIS, Cashier.

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For Gas and Water Works.
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RETORTS.

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BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
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Patent Semi-Steel
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CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,
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Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates.
Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
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Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

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Artificial Stone Co.
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Manufacturers of all kinds and styles of
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Artificial Stone.
PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.
MILLS & CO.
Manufacture Stone
For Sidewalks, Fire-proof Floors, Building Stone, House Fronts, Belt Course, Sills, Corners, Lintels and Cemetery Work. Also dealers in best imported CEMENTS and FIRE CLAY, Native Cement, Plaster, White Lime and Sand. SEWER PIPE and CHIMNEY TOPS, &c., constantly on hand. Office and Warerooms—258 LIBERTY STREET. fe27:147

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS.
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
Frederick Atvater & Co.
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, HEARTH and STEP STONES, FLAGS for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c., HEAD and TOMB STONES, &c.
Orders promptly filled and terms reasonable.

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Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET,
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Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 Federal Street,
ja23:138 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

LIVERY & SALES STABLES.

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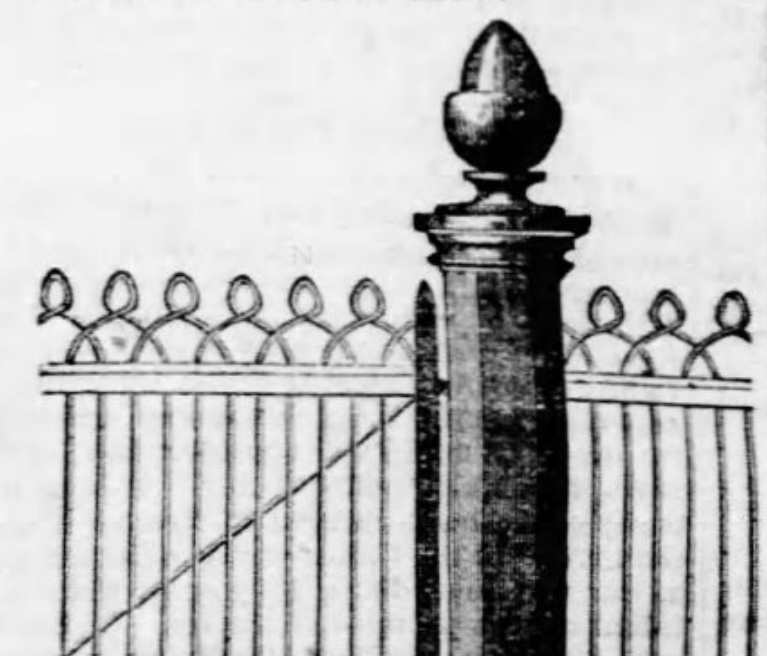
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron Fence Pickets

Made from 3-8 Round Iron, bent into the ORNAMENTAL SHAPES shown in cut, and sold at a SMALL ADVANCE ON PRICE OF IRON.



We have a large stock of these Pickets in store, at our Warehouse, and furnish Printed instructions for Building the Fence. The Pickets cost but thirty-five cents per foot of Fence, and the Fence complete and put up will not cost as much as the Wood Picket Fence.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR IRON, BOLTS, HINGES of all kinds, HEAVY and WAGON HARDWARE, &c.

Duquesne Works.
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Axles and Springs,
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FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET and TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES and HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG and DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBAR, WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW and CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS and MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES.
CUT NAILS and SPIKES.
All Goods First-Class and Warranted.
OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny river, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
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SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, BOILER PLATE,
AND
Wrought Iron Tubes.
Office and Warehouse—Corner of Sandusky street and West Penna. and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.'s, Allegheny City.
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Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 100 First ave.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa
New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 88 Mich. ave.
Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.

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Manufacturers of every description of
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Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe10-m55

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NOVELTY WORKS,
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Moorhead, Adams & Co.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
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Arthur Kirk,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining,
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SPORTING POWDERS.
All kinds of FUSE constantly on hand. Order promptly filled at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET (late Irwin),
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LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
ith a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker s tocks, wholesale and retail. no2

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
After November 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:35am	Fast Line	1:35am
Cincinnati Ex	12:50pm	Cincinnati Ex	8:20am
Phila. Ex	5:20pm	Southern Ex	9:10am
Fast Line	7:20pm	Thro' Pass'ger	1:35pm
		Pacific Express	2:05pm
		Way Passenger	9:20pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30am	Wall's No. 1	6:20am
Wall's No. 2	7:55am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50am
Wall's No. 3	10:20am	Wall's No. 2	8:50am
Wall's No. 4	11:51am	Wall's No. 3	10:05am
Wall's No. 5	3:20pm	Wall's No. 4	1:20pm
Johnstown Ac	4:05pm	Wall's No. 5	3:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wall's No. 6	5:50pm
Braddock's Ac'n No. 1	5:35pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Wall's No. 6	6:05pm	Braddock's Ac'n No. 1	7:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	11:10pm
Wall's Ac. No. 7	11:05pm		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:40 P. M.; Baltimore 3 P. M.; Washington 5:05 P. M.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:35 P. M.; Philadelphia 3:05 A. M.; Baltimore 2:20 A. M.; Washington 3:50 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:30 A. M; Philadelphia 6:40 A. M.
FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 8:05 A. M.; Baltimore 7:20 A. M.; Washington 10 A. M.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 P. M.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the Ticket office.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at
No. 78 FIFTH AVE. AND THE UNION DEPOT.
A. J. CASSATT,
no15 General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.
From Nov. 12th, 1871. Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:23am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:43am	Wheeling Ex	10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex	7:13am	Chicago Express	12:23pm
Chicago Mail	7:23am	Ch. & St. L. Ex	4:58pm
Pacific Express	9:43am	Cleveland Ex	4:13pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	2:23pm	Erie & Yo. Ex	6:13pm
Chicago Express	2:43pm	Chicago Mail	8:48pm
Wellsville Ex	4:38pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	6:53pm
Erie Express	4:48pm	Erie Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08am
Leetsdale Accom	11:53am	Enon Accom	8:58am
New Castle Ac	1:33pm	New Castle Ac	10:23am
Enon Accom	3:58pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:43pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:23pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:43pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:38pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday church	9:58am

Chicago Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE RAILROAD. CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.
On and after Monday, Nov. 20, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, (City Time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex	6:30am	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40am
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50am	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40am
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00am	West Newton Ac	8:35am
Mixed Way	1:00pm	Uniontown Ac	9:50am
Uniontown Ac'n	3:10pm	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00am
West Newton	4:40pm	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10pm
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25pm	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10pm
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00pm	Mixed Way	7:00pm
West Newton *Church Train	12:50pm	West Newton Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.
Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrive daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. The Baltimore Express and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
Central Ticket Office, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in basement of First National Bank Building.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked to all points East and South.
D. D. ANGELL,
no18 Master of Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, November 20, 1871, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Day Express	7:40am	8:45pm
Night Express	9:10pm	6:50am
Mail	11:30am	5:50pm
First Hulton Accommodation	6:55am	8:00pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	4:00pm	10:20am
Freeport Accommodation	9:50am	2:00pm
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00pm	8:35am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	6:35am
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	7:15am
Special Sunday Train for Parker	7:40am	7:45pm

Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.
Express trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 am, arriving at Parker at 11:31 am. Returning, leaves Parker at 3:00 pm and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 pm.
Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Through coaches on Day Express trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.
After December 3d, 1871, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex	2:23am
Columbus Mail	7:28am	McDonald Ac	7:38am
Wash. Accom	9:08am	Wash. Accom	8:48am
Pacific Express	9:43am	Steubenville Ac	10:13am
McDonald Ac	11:38am	Cincinnati Ex	12:13pm
Southern Ex	3:13pm	McDonald Ac	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac	3:38pm	Columbus Mail	5:48pm
McDonald Ac	5:58pm	Fast Line	6:58pm
Sunday Church train	12:58pm	Sunday Church train	9:58am

3:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:13 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:08 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 3:38 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 pm.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, November 13, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:30am	Freeport No. 1	9:00am
Express	10:30am	Claremont Ac	11:00am
Claremont Ac	1:15pm	Springdale No. 1	1:30pm
Freeport No. 2	3:55pm	Express	3:25pm
Mail	5:40pm	Freeport No. 2	4:40pm
Springdale No. 2	6:20pm	Springdale No. 2	6:35pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.
The 6:50 A. M. train and 3:25 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
For further information apply to
JAMES JEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Blairsville.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
Carroll & Snyder,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
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Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above addres will be promptly attended to. de2:161

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SMITH & DAWSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Light Locomotives,
NARROW GAUGE CARS,
And Mining Machinery in General.
Office—No. 5 MONONGAHELA HOUSE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Works at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. au18

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street
(NEAR THE POINT.)
HUGH M. BOLE,
PROPRIETOR,
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.
Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
F. REPHAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

Locomotives, &c.
THE PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS manufacture all descriptions of LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS AND TANKS.
D. A. STEWART, President; WILSON MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer; J. AUG. DURGIN, Sup't.
Office—No. 10 SIXTH ST., Pittsburgh. no16

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JOHN T. BROWN .... W. H. BASSETT.
Bassett & Brown,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,
Graining and Glazing. No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c. done in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

DAILY GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

Civil Service Reform.

OBSERVING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Preservation of Woods.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1872.

SENATE.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

A bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for the observation of the transit of Venus.

CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORIAL.

Mr. AMES presented a memorial from the Republican members of the Legislature of Mississippi in favor of the supplementary civil rights bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCOTT, granting the right of way through public lands to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

By Mr. HARLAN, to settle land titles in Iowa.

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, authorizing the sale of Middle Island in Saginaw River, Michigan.

JUDICIARY BILLS PASSED.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bills reported by Mr. TRUMBULL from the Judiciary Committee. The following bills were passed: To perpetuate testimony in the Courts of the United States; to further the administration of justice, and a supplement to an act amending the enforcement act.

It provides that if by existing laws any State election commencing on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1872, for the purpose of choosing Presidential electors, be required to be continued for more than one day, then said election shall be continued the number of days required by the laws of such States.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGES.

The bill to authorize the President to accept the resignation of the Judges of any court of the United States was amended so as to confine its operations to Judges who shall have been ten years in office, and it was rejected—yeas 11, nays 28.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS AND INVOICES.

The bill to regulate the seizure and examination of books and invoices in customs revenue cases was taken up, amended and passed.

APPROPRIATION FOR WEST POINT.

The bill appropriating $225,292 for the Military Academy at West Point was passed.

PRESERVATION OF WOODS.

The bill to encourage the planting and preservation of woods in the public domain was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over till to-morrow.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The bill to carry out the provisions of the treaty of Washington came up as the special order, and was, on motion of Mr. BANKS, and against the objections of Mr. COX, postponed four weeks.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service reform bill was taken up.

Mr. WILLARD spoke in favor of it.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio) addressed the House in favor of civil service reform, and intimated that he would offer a substitute for Mr. Willard's bill. He declared that the people were robbed by this gigantic abuse—robbed of everything in the way of responsibility of any one for appointment to office. If they sought it in members of Congress, it was not there, for the Constitution did not give it to them. If they sought it in the executive, it was not there, as it had been wrenched away. The result was that, however great the abuse might be, the people had nobody whom they could hold responsible for it. The utmost that Congress could do in the way of reform, was to mind its business and to allow executive officers to exercise the power of appointment which the Constitution gave them. He had nothing to do with the commissioners appointed by the President. That was simply a matter for the executive and his discretion. The bill before the House proposed to prohibit members of Congress from recommending or soliciting appointments to office. The bill which he would offer as a substitute would extend that prohibition to all Federal officers, to the judiciary as well as to Congress. Members of Congress, he admitted, were fitted to make recommendations in their districts, if they could disburden themselves of the selfish and party considerations which governed them.

After further discussion, participated in by Messrs. Butler, (Massachusetts) and Shanks, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

INDIANA.

National Sunday School Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—The National Sunday School Convention met at nine o'clock, and was called to order by H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, who offered up a fervent prayer, which was followed by singing the hymn "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

Rev. George A. Peltz, of Pennsylvania, read a portion of the Scriptures, beginning at the first verse and first chapter of Joshua, and ending with the tenth verse; also the opening passage of the eighteenth chapter of Nehemiah.

The Rev. G. A. Hicks, of Michigan, then lead in prayer. The attendance was large, every seat being occupied. The platform was occupied by President George H. Stewart, H. Thane Miller, Rev. George A. Peltz, Rev. G. A. Hicks, Chaplain Lozier, Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New York, and Rev. H. C. Trumbull.

A committee on enrollment, consisting of Messrs. Schultz, of Massachusetts, Miller, of Kentucky, and Knap, of Illinois, were then appointed. At this point in the proceedings the President of the Convention, Geo. H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, came forward with Thane Miller by the hand, and began a short and eloquent address, with the quotation "Man proposes, but God disposes." He found himself prostrated by sickness and unable to take part in the work of the Convention. He delivered an affecting eulogy on the brethren who had gone to sleep in Jesus since the last meeting. In conclusion, he said to the Sabbath school workers: "Study Christ, love Christ, and teach Christ, and exceedingly great will be your reward."

The Business Committee reported the programme for the day, "The Field" being the subject for discussion at the day session.

The committee appointed last night for the selection of officers made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

President—P. F. Gillett, of Illinois.

Vice Presidents—P. D. Jones, Missouri; Rev. J. L. McKee, Kentucky; J. Bennett Tyler, New York; George H. Hall, Colorado.

Secretaries—G. A. Petty, Pa.; J. S. Ostrande and Harper Post, Illinois; F. A. Ferris and Geo. H. Stewart, Pa.; B. F. Jacobs, Illinois; John W. Wray, Indiana.

Mr. Gillett, being conducted to the chair, delivered an eloquent address, lamenting his unworthiness, and the expression of the hope that by God's grace he should be enabled to do his duty.

The balance of the morning session was spent in hearing reports from State organizations.

THE RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Cloudy and warm. The river rose 6 inches. Arrived—Exporter, Pittsburgh; Emma Elliott and Hale, Cincinnati. Departed—Lady Lee, Commonwealth and Colorado, St. Louis; Thompson Dean and Pink Varble, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, April 17.—Down—Robt. Mitchell, 10 last night. Down to-day—C. B. Church, 10 A. M.; Indiana, 11 A. M. Up—H. C. Yaeger, 6 A. M. Warm and clear. The river rose 2 inches in the last 24 hours.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—River still falling; 18 feet in canal; 16 feet in chute. Raining this afternoon and to-night. Business very active. Arrived—Mollie Ragon, Alice Dean, Rock Island, Mary Houston and Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Emma Floyd, Nashville. Departed—Alice Dean and Josephine Kenny, New Orleans; R. A. Babbage and Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; Rock Island, St. Louis. Tow boats arrived—J. S. Neal, Pomeroy; J. H. Bigley, Boaz, Panther, Fred. Wilson and Grand Lake, Pittsburgh.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—River 36 feet; falling. Arrived—Armadillo, Arkansas River; Dove No. 2, Kentucky River; Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh. Departed—Dover No. 2, Kentucky River; Lawrence, Nashville; Minneola, Queen and Mollie Ebbert, St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, April 17.—River falling slowly; 20 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy; slight rain during the day. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Arrived—R. E. Lee, Paducah; John Kyle, St. Louis; Seminole, White river. No departures. Warm and cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, April 17.—Cloudy and cool; heavy rain since noon. River stationary. Down—Hawkeye and barges, 7 A. M.; Louisville, 2:30; Morning Star, 2 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4. Up—Belle Lee, 3:30 A. M.; Liberty No. 4, 4; Silver Moon, 6; Fayette, 9; Idlewild, 10:20. Business active. The Belle Lee takes over 1,000 tons here.

CAIRO, ILL., April 17.—Arrival—City of Alton, from New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis; W. H. Brown, Smithland 3; Glasgow, St. Louis 4; City of Cairo, St. Louis 4; Keethburg, St. Louis 4. Departed—Jasper, St. Louis 1 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 1; Arlington, Cincinnati, 1; City of Alton, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg; Keethsburg, Nashville, 7.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Flour: good choice in demand; scarce; low to good treble extra $8@10. Corn: drooping; mixed 66@67c; yellow and white 68c. Oats: dull; lower, 53c. Bran: dull; $1,50. Hay: prime $26@28, choice $30. Pork: quiet, but firm; mess held at $13 87½. Bacon; quiet, 5¼, 5⅝@7⅜@7¾. Hams: sugar cured 11½c. Lard: dull; tierce, 8¾@9¾. Sugar: nominal; low common 7c fair to fully fair 9@9½. Molasses: nominal; common fermenting 35c; good common 40; prime city refinery reboiled 55c. Whisky $0@90. Coffee: 18¾@20½c. Cotton: quiet; sales 3,000; good ordinary 21½c; low midlings 22¼c; midlings 22⅝c. Receipts 1,558. Exports, Liverpool 335, Hamburg 1,126, stock 117,848.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, April 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 22¼c; net receipts 103 bales; export to Liverpool, 8,666 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 23,649 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 17.—[illegible] and sellers are apart; the demand is good at [illegible] quotations; holders are very firm at outside; [illegible] 22¼c; [illegible] 399 net receipts, 574 bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 30,224 bales.

GALVESTON, April 17.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 20¼c; net receipts, 146 bales; exports coast, 168 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 15,832 bales.

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.—Miss Cleve Chamberlain, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Rev. John Connor, Rips Mills, Ohio, 3c; Miss Anna Fish, Evansville, Ind., 3c; A. S. Kirkpatrick, Battle Creek Mines, Tenn. 3c. Mrs. Nellie Couch, Allegheny, Pa. 3c; Mrs. Frank Hunkle, Pittsburgh, Pa. 3c; Charles Jarvis, Covington, Ky., (2) 3c.

Pastoral Call.

Last evening the congregation of the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny of which the Rev. G. P. Hays was formerly pastor, held a meeting with a view to selecting and making out a call for a pastor. The election resulted in the choice of the Rev. Wm. H. Gill, of Greensburg, and a committee was appointed to wait upon and inform him of the result, and to prosecute the call before Presbytery. There seems to be every prospect that Mr. Gill will except the call; and if such be the case, the church, we feel sure, should be congratulated upon the wise selection which they have made. Mr. Gill, although yet a young man, has already made for himself quite a reputation for the high order of his pulpit eloquence, and the earnestness with which he enters into every detail of the work which pertains to his high calling.

The Ormsby Passenger Railway.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company was held yesterday, at the office of the company, corner of Sarah and Carson streets. The main object of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of placing one-horse cars upon the road, in stead of the large cars which are now in use. It was stated by one of the stockholders present that, an examination of a statement of the Pleasant Valley Railway Company showed that on that road, where the small cars had been fairly tested, the change had worked greatly to the pecuniary advantage of the company. It is claimed that, while the running expenses are less, the receipts from the one-horse cars are greater than from the others. After some discussion of the matter, it was at last resolved to replace the large cars with one-horse conveyances, as soon as they could be procured.

Chinese Cheap Labor.

A gentleman who returned last evening from Beaver Falls reports that the expected importation of Chinese laborers has created quite a stir in that locality. Mr. Reeves has really gone to California to procure about two hundred men for his cutlery works. If they are not to be had in California he will send to China for them. It is reported that John Chinaman can be employed for the very moderate consideration of thirty-seven and a half cents per day. It is thought by many of the business men of Beaver Falls that the arrival of the Chinese may occasion trouble, as our workmen don't fully appreciate foreign talent of this peculiar character. This question will doubtless regulate itself as others have done; but if worse comes to worse the inhabitants of Beaver Falls may be led to exclaim, in the language of that much quoted author, Bret Harte, "We're ruined by Chinese cheap labor!"

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Man Fatally Injured on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Last evening a few minutes before seven o'clock, as the Cleveland express train on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. was coming into Allegheny, the engineer observed a man walking on the track between Ridge street and Marion avenue. The engineer blew the whistle, and the man stepped off the track to avoid the train; at the same time a freight train approached in an opposite direction. This left the man very little room between the two trains, and in his confusion he stepped too close to the express train, when some projection from the train, supposed to have been an iron bar, struck him in the back part of the head, knocking him down. The train was immediately stopped, and the man was carried to the office of Dr. Buchanan, who pronounced the injuries fatal, the base of his skull having been pierced by some sharp instrument. He was afterwards taken to Passavant's Hospital, Pittsburgh. The injured man was a German, about thirty-five yeas of age. The only trace of his identity was a pass-book found in his pocket, containing the name John Shafer.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Organization of a Local Society at Temperanceville.

A public temperance meeting was held last Tuesday evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Temperanceville, for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary Society of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance. Thomas H. Rabe was called to the chair, and Prof. W. M. Hull elected Secretary. Prayer was offered by Mr. Robt. C. Fulton, after which the President explained the Alliance and read the constitution for local societies. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Totten and Miller, and thirty names were signed to the Constitution. The following board of managers was then elected: Rev. E. R. Donahoo, Rev. R. T. Miller, Thomas Hershberger, H. F. Brooks, N. Ballentine, Henry Esplin, John C. Swearer, Samuel L. Wood and James H. Calhoun. The meeting was largely attended and in every way encouraging to the friends of temperance.

After the adjournment of the meeting the Board met and organized by electing the following officers: President, Rev. E. R. Donahoo; Vice President, Thomas Hershberger; Recording Secretary, Samuel Wood; Corresponding Secretary, A. F. Brooks.

A union meeting will be held in Temperanceville Presbyterian church on Sabbath evening, 28th inst., when a temperance sermon will be preached by Rev. R. T. Miller.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Laying the Coroner Stone of the New Fire-proof Library Hall.

The exercises of laying the coroner stone of the new Library Hall of the Western Theological Seminary, took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. The meeting was presided over by Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D., L. L. D., and the coroner stone was laid by Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. R. McHenderson and Hon. Robert McKnight, and the statement of the building committee was read.

The Hall is to be built on Ridge avenue, near Beatty Hall, and will have a front of forty feet with a depth of sixty feet. It will have but one story, though the front will be built with the appearance of two stories. Both the ceiling and roof will be made of iron, and the whole building will be constructed in the most substantial manner, and formed as nearly fire-proof as possible. Messrs. Monahan & Butz are the architects. The estimated cost of the building is thirty-five thousand dollars.

Last evening a meeting of the Alumni was held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Rev. John Robinson, D. D., presiding. Rev. J. Q. Brownson, D. D., gave a history of the Seminary, and Rev. D. H. Cunningham spoke on "Deceased Alumni."

The Collation will be held at 1 P. M. to-day, at Hartze's Hall, Rev. James Allison, presiding.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

A Wife Alleges Bigamy and Aggravated Assault and Battery Against Her Husband.

Last evening a case of such gross inhumanity as to border upon barbarity—if the charges be well founded—was brought to the notice of Mayor Blackmore. A woman—whose name we will suppress for the present, until further developments—accompanied by her brother, came to the Mayor's office and made an information, charging her husband with bigamy and aggravated assault and battery. In her affidavit she alleges that she and the accused have been married for fifteen years, and have seven children as the fruit of their union. For some years past they have resided in Mifflin township, about two miles this side of McKeesport. About two years ago a girl was brought into the house as a domestic, who afterward proved a constant source of annoyance by the propensity which she displayed for carrying tales between the husband and wife. The husband particularly appeared at this time to display a very jealous feeling toward his wife. In an unguarded moment it appears, about this time, the wife told the girl that her husband's brother had made insulting proposals to her; the matter had given her a great deal of uneasiness but she was afraid to tell her husband of it, for fear of his wrath, he being a very passionate man. This story had been told to the husband by the maid of all work, and the display of feeling which followed on his part, fully justified the worst apprehensions of the wife. But he seemed to have vented his wrath principally against her, he accusing her with being unfaithful to her marriage vows. Since that time there has been little peace in that household.

About nine weeks ago, the woman further alleges, her husband went to Eastern Ohio, and brought thence a girl with whom he had previously been on intimate terms, to Smith's Ferry, in this State, where he married her. The pair afterward came to his home, where his lawful wife was still living with their children. The wife attempted to leave, but she was told there was plenty of room in the house for all of them, and she would have to stay. However, a day or two afterward she effected her escape, going to some of her friends, who resided in Sewickley. About two weeks ago the man visited his wife, and promised if she would come back with him he would compel the other woman to leave, promising to buy her new clothes, and making various demonstrations of the affection which he professed still to have for her.

He finally succeeded in inducing his wife to return home with him; but no sooner had they arrived than he took her to the mouth of a coal pit, and, forcing her in, told her she would have to remain there until she should confess to having had criminal intercourse with his brother. She averred that she had nothing to confess, and of course could not make any such admission. He then nailed up the mouth of the pit, informing her that there she should remain until the confession was made. She remained during the night in her hideous prison, and in the morning was favored with a visit from her lord. He again commanded her to confess, and again did she protest her innocence. He then, it is alleged, reached for a coal pick, and told her that he would kill her if she did not make the admission, at the same time striking her in the mouth with the implement, knocking out several of her teeth, and cutting and bruising her face fearfully. Driven to desperation, the woman states that at this juncture she made the desired concession, stating that she had been guilty as charged. Then, taking his wife to the house, he charged her to remain there, not attempting to escape, upon the penalty of death. He then, it is said, charged his children to guard their mother from making her escape. However, her brother learning of the brutal treatment to which she had been subjected, went to her relief, and, getting her away from the house, persuaded her to come with him to the city, and make the information referred to above. A warrant for the arrest of the man was made out, and Detectives Pender and Wilmot started last night to look for him.

It is very hard to believe the tale as related by the woman in her information, and before making any comment, we will await the other side of the story.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

No Special Gathering Yesterday—No Meeting Held—A Quorum Not Present in Either Branch—Another Attempt to be Made on Monday.

The special meeting of Pittsburgh Councils, called for yesterday afternoon, April 17, 1872, was not a success, as there was no quorum in either branch, and no business could be transacted.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President .... A. H. GROSS
Clerk.................................. E. S. MORROW

President GROSS, at five minutes past two o'clock, called the members of this branch to order in their chamber, when the roll was called and eighteen members were found to be in attendance.

The President stated they could wait ten minutes under the rules, for a quorum.

Mr. SHIPTON thought it would be well enough to suspend the rules in reference to the time of meeting so as to allow them to delay a little over the hour, to await the arrival of a quorum.

The President thought this could not be done, as it was a joint rule of Councils.

Mr. BURGWIN said the rule could not be suspended by one branch without the concurrence of the other. The rule, however, had not been strictly lived up to heretofore. If all the rules were to be strictly enforced he belived in carrying them out at all times to the very letter.

Mr. SHIPTON—Could not we suspend the rules for twenty minutes.

Mr. SMITH—I think fifteen minutes would be enough.

Mr. BURGWIN—I am anxious, if possible, to have a meeting to-day inasmuch as I hear it is talked about that it was the intention of certain parties to prevent a quorum being present to-day and thus defeat the purpose for which we were gathered. We can easily arrange this rule by taking a recess. Councils can meet at the time and then take a recess for as long a time as is deemed desirable.

Mr. SMITH moved to take a recess for fifteen minutes.

Mr. E. P. JONES thought that would be of no use if the members were allowed to go out into the lobby as they could not get them together again.

Mr. HERRON expressed his willingness to sacrifice himself as door-keeper to keep the members in. [Laughter]. His services were excepted and Mr. Smith's motion for a recess was then put and carried.

During the intermission the effervescent flow of humor, which seems a peculiar attribute of Councilmen, found vent in a variety of motions, one of which was a request that President Gross deliver his inaugural speech prepared for the opening of the New City Hall, in order. Mr. LITTELL observed that Council might hear and get it into the proper shape, (laughter).

President GROSS yielded not to the suggestion.

Mr. LITTELL moved that that "venerable relic" the coffee pot of the Chamber, which has done duty as an ice-cooler for many months, be put up at public sale and handed down to the highest bidder as a sacred memento of the old Council Hall. (Laughter).

President GROSS thought it would be more appropriate to donate it to the Water Commission, (laughter,) and the donation was accordingly made.

By this time messengers who had been sent out for absent Councilmen returned crestfallen and dejected, and reported the failure of their labors.

The Clerk again called the roll, when it appeared that during the interval five members had made their appearance. These who now answered were:

Messrs. Aiken, Asdale, Burgwin, Chambers, Chalmers, Herron, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Lang, Laufman, Littell, McCarthy, McDonald, Murray, Neely, Pearson, Rafferty, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Waring, and President Gross.

There was one yet wanting to complete a quorum, and Council spent ten minutes in quiet meditation—the silence being only broken by the ticking of the time-piece on the wall, which slowly marked the passing hour. This impressive scene was finally interrupted at half-past two o'clock by

Mr. BURGWIN, who sadly deprecated the evidence that no quorum was present, and (just as the members from Common Council came tramping in) moved that Council adjourn until two o'clock Saturday afternoon at which the election for City Engineer could be held. He further desired a meeting at that time, as the report of the viewers on the land taken by the Water Commission must be acted upon within ten days from Tuesday, April 16th, at which time they had been filed in Court. It would be too late to act upon this business at the next regular meeting of Councils.

Mr. E. P. JONES suggested that the messenger be requested to notify the members specially.

Mr. BURGWIN's motion was carried, and Council accordingly adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President .... H. W. OLIVER, Jr.
Clerk .... HUGH MCMASTER.

This branch was called to order at a quarter past two o'clock and on motion of Josiah Cohen, Mr. W. B. Negley was called to the chair. Subsequently President Oliver came in and took his seat.

The roll being called the following members answered to their names.

Messrs. Arthurs, Barker, Jr.; Baum, Carroll, Cohen, Dickson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Hare, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Liebler, McCandless, Neeson, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Price, Raible, Sims, Speryer, Watson, Oliver Jr.

Mr. Cohen moved that a quorum not being present the council adjourn.

The President stated that according to the rules the Council stands adjourned in case a quorum is not present at a quarter past two o'clock.

After considerable delay and discussion adjourned with request to the President to call a meeting for Monday next at 2 P. M.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The audience at this magnificent place of amusement last evening was probably the largest of the week. The house was full in all its parts. The play was one which is always popular here, viz: Sheridan Knowles fine comedy of "The Love Chase." Miss Coombs sustained, in her inimitable style, the character of Constance. Mr. Robinson as Wildrake was eminently acceptable. Bradley, as Sir William Fondlove, as usual, acted well his part, and Mr. Rogers, as Widow Green, was a study; so much so that everybody—who was unfortunate enough to be without a programme—seemed to commiserate the *woman* for the bad cold she had contracted. This evening the "Wife's Secret" will be made public.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The audience at this place last evening was not as large as the character of the entertainment presented deserved. There was no lack of appreciation, however, on the part of those in attendance. A double entertainment was presented, the Opera House Company appearing in a couple of very pleasing little plays, and Professor Davies in his truly marvelous freaks of ventriloquism gave a performance which was of itself amply worth the price of admission. The manner in which the Professor seems to make men talk above the scenery, under the stage, behind the curtain, and everywhere, almost, is interesting; his part songs are ludicrous; his interviews with his "boys" and "girl" are amusing, and all taken together is highly entertaining. The Professor has few if any equals as a ventriloquist.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Schneider," as presented at the Academy, is drawing immensely, and will continue to do so throughout the week. We advise those who have not yet seen Johnny Allen, Little Mack, Miss Harrison, and their excellent support, in this amusing drama, to go before Saturday, as the piece seems to be growing in popularity, and the last performances will be witnessed by crowded houses.

MASONIC HALL.—The audience here was quite large again last evening, and, as usual, expressions of astonishment at the wonderful tricks performed by the Fakir of Ava were universal. Not to be forgotten is the fact that quite a large number of very valuable presents are given away each night. On Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given, when children will be admitted for fifteen cents each, and every child will receive a present.

THE ART GALLERY.—We would again remind our readers that the season for the Spring exhibition of the splendid art collection at the Library Hall Gallery, is drawing toward its close, and to those who fail to see it, it will be a source of regret. It will repay repeated visits.

PROBABLY one of the most extensive traveling shows in the world is that of Adam Forepaugh. The exhibitions are given under four huge tents, and really present the great inducements of four shows for the price of one, while any person who is unfortunately predjudiced against circuses may view the other three shows separately. Exhibition will be given in this city on the 22d and 23d inst., and in Allegheny the four days following.

Russian Bath Company.

A meeting of the incorporators appointed by Act of Assembly to establish a Russian Bath Company in this city, was held at the office of our Gas Inspector yesterday afternoon, in conjunction with John S. Lambie, Esq., Attorney at Law, for the purpose of making a preliminary move towards giving the project a start. Under the legal advice of Mr. Lambie, it was determined that the proper course to pursue was to organize by electing officers pro tem. from among the incorporators named in the act which, which was done by making Dr. A. M. Barr, President; S. Bridge, Jr., Secretary, and R. H. Smith, Treasurer. It was decided to have stock books prepared, and a prospectus issued to allow our citizens, any who may desire to take stock in the enterprise to do so, and also to inform them of the merits and prospects of success of the project. The incorporators concluded to only ask for the payment of five (5) dollars per share at time of subscription, the balance to be called in at any time. The directors to be elected as the stockholders may deem necessary. It is expected however, that it will not be necessary to call in the balance of the stock as it is expected to be made up out of its first year's profit. As soon as the necessary stock books can be prepared public notice through the newspapers will be given, when persons desiring stock can make their subscriptions.

After sufficient stock has been subscribed to enable them to erect one bath, a stockholders' meeting will be called and permanent officers elected.

It is hoped that our citizens will encourage this enterprise as it will be of very great benefit to our community. It is also desirable that the stock should be held by as many of our citizens as possible so that it will have so many more interested to give it patronage and support.

The space under the arm of the "Domestic" is 50 to 250 per cent. larger than in any other family machine, and by its general arrangement and strength, it is fully fitted to perform the heaviest work done on the manufacturing machines; while the thread is so perfectly controlled and so delicately handled, that 200 and even 300 cotton may be used with certainty on the lightest fabrics. For economy of power, ease of management, [illegible] variety of adaptation, it is not excelled by any other machine for family and manufacturing use. OFFICE: 20 Sixth street.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The jury in the case of John S. Murray vs. Dr. J. P. McCord, reported yesterday, returned a verdict of not guilty, prosecutor to pay the costs.

Messrs. O'Neill and Rook, of the *Dispatch*, plead *nolle contendre* to an indictment for libel. George W. Kredel, of Sharpsburg, prosecutor. The alleged libel consistad of an item published on the authority of a Sharpsburg correspondent, in which the accused was charged with a serious offense. A correction was made the next day, but the prosecutor brought suit, notwithstanding.

The next case taken up was that of John Nicolaus, who was charged with the murder of Minehart Kimpf. This is the Allegheny "umbrella stabbing" case, which occurred a couple of weeks ago—the full circumstances of which were detailed in the evidence before the Coroner's jury heretofore published. The parties had been drinking together in the afternoon of Sunday, March 31st, when they got into a quarrel, and it was alleged that Nicolaus made a pass at Kimpf with an umbrella, the ferrule of which entered his eye and broke off in his head. From the effect of the wound Kimpf died two days afterward.

The plea of the defence was that he was retreating from deceased at the time, and held out his umbrella in self-defense when Kinpf ran upon it, and thus met with the wound which resulted in his death.

The Court was engaged all morning in empanelling a jury. District Attorney Bayne was assisted by Major E. A. Montooth for the prosecution; Messrs. Moreland and McCarthy appeared for the defence.

The case was concluded about half-past three o'clock, when the jury retired. They returned in about half an hour with a verdict of not guilty.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Patrick McAnally.
James McFadden et al.
Wm. Emstin.
Martin Teely.
A. B. Hurst.
George Brown.
John Frank.
Howard E. Jones.
Thos. Burner.
Mathew Ott et al.
James Hastings.
Augustus Ford.
John Munan et al.
John Crilly et al.
Samuel McKee.
Wm. Taylor et al.
Lewis Rated.
Thomas Sinclair.
Samuel Hager et al.
Michael Madigan.
Wm. J. Murphy.
George Witaker.
Richard Ennis.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

Little vs. John Scott and the Connellsville Railroad Co. was concluded yesterday morning, when the jury found a verdict for the defendants under the instructions of the Court, which were: 1st. The plaintiff was not entitled to recover under the provisions of the will, and, 2d. That even if they had been entitled to recover that plaintiff was estopped by his subsequent in relation to the partition of the estate. The counsel for the defense then agreed to allow the testimony, the offers, charge of Court, &c., to be used in the other cases of Little vs. Beamer, Parry and Caldwell. This was done and verdicts taken in form for defendants.

Robert M. Clinton vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Action in ejectment for strip of land near Sewickley—¼ of a mile long and forty feet wide. Verdict for six cents damages and costs.

David Brubach vs. L. Ennis. Action for wages for blacksmithing. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

70. McBroom vs. McBroom.
74. Dalley vs. Lipp.
211. Wray vs. McClelland.
173. Hamilton vs. Wilson.
204. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
49. National Bank of Commerce vs. Claney & Bro.
78. Davis vs. Dollar Savings Bank.
82. Conway vs. Kohn.
83. Adler vs. German Odd Fellows Ass'tion.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Mary M. Rowley vs. E. Milner, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $174.49.

J. M. Gazzam, trustee for Edward Gazzam, vs. John McClarren. *Sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

R. S. Suttan vs. Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company. Action for damages. Plaintiff was driving along the road and his horse fell over a pile of stones, which had been left in the middle of the road, without a barricade, whereby the animal was injured in the leg. Verdict for plaintiff for $115.

Richard Wellington vs. Rockyhouse and Sierrett. Action to recover price of a barge of coal. The defense claim that the coal was to be delivered in Marietta before it was paid for and that on the way down it was sunk. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

181. Lutz vs. Moore et. al.
123. Buchanan & Co., vs. Fisher Bros.
152. Woods vs. Jones.
184. Baum vs. G. F. & M. Ins. Co.
186. Voight & Co. vs. Jordon.
187. Howells vs. Charter Oak Life Ins. Co.
188. Byers & Co. vs. Bonsall.
189. Meredith vs. Palmer.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

The case of John M. Fruet et al. occupied the attention of this court all day. The charge of the court was delivered shortly before three o'clock, after which the jury retired, and were still out at adjournment.

William Dennis filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against T. J. Foush, of Crawford county. The usual order to show cause was issued. An injunction was also ordered and issued against certain execution creditors of said debtor's.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities

Officer Kennedy, who was arrested on Tuesday evening on the charge of perjury, waived a hearing yesterday, before Alderman Strain, and gave bail for his appearance at court.

John Saunders, who boards on North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday came before Alderman McMasters, charging two of Mayor Callow's police with assault and battery. The defendants, Wm. Thomas and John Curry, are charged with having arrested the defendant in his own house on the night of the 10th inst., simply because he fell down stairs while walking in his sleep. The noise aroused a lady next door, who called the police, supposing that burglars were in the house.

Before Alderman McMasters yesterday John Carson, of East Liberty, charged James Cornelius with larceny by bailee of a horse. The difficulty grew out of a horse trade. A search warrant for the recovery of the horse and a warrant for the arrest of defendant were issued.

Mayor Callow had six common cases before him for hearing yesterday morning. Julia Fitzgerald, Catherine Russell and John Straghter for disorderly conduct, were each fined $25 and sent to the work-house for 20 days. Uriah Holms, for same offense, was fined $50 and 6 months in the work-house. Samuel Michaels left his watch and money for his appearance. Chas. Stewart, for escaping from the work-house, was sent back for 20 days. Charles had made two previous attempts to escape in one of which he was successful.

John McGaw, of Pittsburgh. yesterday made information before Mayor Callow, charging William Folland with assault and battery by stabbing. Deponent was seriously though not dangerously cut about the head. Accused arrested and held for trial.

Before Alderman Bolster of Allegheny, Peter Thomas charged Christ. Freund with cruelty to animals.

D. Musgrave made information against a man named Hackle, before Alderman McMasters, charging him with obtaining goods to amount of $48 under false pretenses. The defendant is charged with coming to the tin shop owned by Musgrave, in the absence of the owner representing to the clerk that Musgrave had authorized him to get the goods. Warrant issued for his arrest.

Information was made before Alderman McMasters by M. H. Tweed, charging Joseph Armstrong with embezzlement to amount of $25. The accused was engaged to peddle honey for Tweed, and having collected the amount named, appropriated it to his own use. Warrant issued.

The New Pittsburgh Piano and Organ Rooms.

Pittsburgh never ceases to grow. An unusual number of new houses in the various branches of trade have been opened this spring. Among these we desire to call special attention to the Pittsburgh Piano and Organ House, recently opened by Messrs. S. Hamilton & Co., at No. 51 Fifth avenue. These gentlemen have planted themselves in the very centre of active business in the city, and begin by offering a stock which they claim to be larger and to embrace a finer variety of pianos, organs and melodeons from which to make a selection, than any other house in the city. In the stock will be found Decker & Barnes' unrivaled grand scale piano, varying in price from $600 to $900. Those at the highest figure have round corners, serpentine berle and top berle, ogee mouldings on plinth on the body of the case and elegant carved legs and lyre; also Haliet, Davis & Co.'s grand pianos, worth from $1,000 to $1,600. All these have the patent Agraffe bridge throughout, three unisons, extra carved legs and lyre, and are without doubt the best grand pianos made in the world. Also Cramer & Co.'s elegant seven octaves, with full iron frame, overstrung bass and French grand action. Also Bradford & Co.'s pianos, "*Parlor Gems*," with French action and overstrung bass. The price of these and of Cramer & Co.'s range from $360 to $600. This large stock and rare variety of instruments, embracing some of the finest in the world, and the determination of Messrs. Hamilton & Co. to allow no competitor in the trade to undersell them, and their determination also to extend every facility to purchasers for paying for a piano in monthly instalments are strong indications that the firm will rapidly acquire popular confidence and favor.

Visitors to the new piano and organ house will be courteously received and the rare merits of the instruments and the easy terms on which they are sold fully explained. Remember the No. is 51 Fifth avenue.

Vitalize the Hair.—Why does the hair become harsh and dry—why does it fall out—why does it become gray? Simply because the life has gone out of it. The fibres draw sustenence from the scalp as the grass draws aliment from the soil, and when the supply of nutriment is cut off in either case the product withers and dies. At the first symptom of decay, therefore, the unfed or half-fed roots of the hair should be refreshed and reinforced with LYON'S KATHAIRON, the only preparation which will nourish the the filaments and keep them in a vigorous condition after they have begun to suffer from a deficiency of their natural stimulant. As long as the Kathairon is faithfully used, with a proper degree of friction, morning and evening, so long will it be impossible for the hair to whiten or fall out from the scalp. TH:S:T

Soldiers

Who fail to apply for the additional bounty of $100, within the time limited can now obtain it by calling on

B. F. BROWN & Co.,
116 Smithfield street, opposite City Hall.

BREVITIES.

THE coal men are happy now.

EVERY policeman now hires a lawyer by the year.

BOCK BEER signs are coming out. Beware of Bock!

THE FUNERAL of Rev. P. Mc. Morgan was very largely attended yesterday.

THE Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, are shortly to place one horse cars on their road.

THE ALLEGHENY Republican club has made a big hole in the membership of the Lincoln club of this city.

CAPT. MCGINTY is proving quite a success in his position as commanding officer at the tombs. He is kind, cheerful and obliging in disposition.

A MAN named Carr, driver of one of Frank Ardary's teams, was accidently thrown from his wagon on Thirty-third street, and severely injureed.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Controllers of Allegheny City will be held on Tuesday evening next, to consider the City Superintendent question.

MR. A. D. BRADLEY, at present a member of Jane Coombs dramatic company, has been engaged by Messrs. Ellsler & Gotthold as a member of their stock company next season.

LUCIAN J. HARPER, the advance agent of Barnum's great show, is in the city, making preparations for an exhibition of some of the initimable showman's wonders, which will be given here soon.

DR. ALLINDER was the lucky person who drew the prize cod fish at the Fakir of Ava's establishment last night. He proposes celebrating his luck with a series of balls—cod fish balls we mean.

ON Wednesday morning the *Freiheits Freund* and the *Volksblatt*, each had an original leaded editorial article on the American journalist, and strange to say, they were word for word identical. A singular coincidence.

THE MELLON BLOCK, opposite City Hall, has been painted white, which brings out the lines of its architectual, gives to the structure a much improved appearance and attests the good taste of the proprietor—white let it remain.

IN the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning James Hoag, of Allegheny, presented a petition taking exceptions to the report of the viewers on the opening of Union street in that city, and requesting that the Clerks of Councils be directed to certify to Court all proceedings in the case. The order was granted.

HIGH HATS, swallow-tailed coats, Dolly Varden pants, white vests and lavender kid gloves, are the exactions required from all delegates to the Philadelphia Convention by the Lincoln Club, an organization that is determined to fight a hard battle in the city of Brotherly Love, for the renomination of President Grant, and we think he is quite safe with such good backing.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, in a house of ill repute in Harrisburg, a girl named Katie Long, *alias* Katie Temple, and Luther Stroupe, who has been a Bohemian correspondent about the State Capital for many years, were both found dead in the same bed. It is supposed that they were suffocated by the gas from a register supplied with heat from a furnace in the basement.

MR. JOSIAH P. JOHNSON, whom everybody remembers as the defendant in the famous Vankirk-Johnson breach of promise case, was married yesterday morning, at the Monongahela House, to Miss Genevieve J. Coburn, of Cincinnati. Mr. Johnson's success in this suit, after having been so ignominiously defeated in another, may, perhaps, be attributed to the fact that in this case he plead his own cause.

IF an almost absolute stagnation in police business is an indication of a healthy state of public morals, an effective system of police regulations, and vigilant officers, then must Pittsburgh be highly favored indeed, at present. We venture the assertion that there is not another large city in the Union with as little crime and lawlessness to deal with, in proportion to population, as Pittsburgh at the present time.

A CONVENTION of the White Lead manufacturers of the West, embracing representatives from nearly every western city, has been in session in this city. The proceedings have not been made public, but it is understood that no important business was before them. No change was made in manner of conducting business or in prices. The Convention assembles quarterly at such place as may be previously agreed upon. The present assembly adjourned yesterday to meet in July at Niagara Falls.

From Prof. Doremus, New York.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, August 1, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: The best conveyers of electricity are the metals, and of these next in rank to silver stands copper. It not only surpasses iron in this respect, but also in being less susceptible to attack by the gases and vapors of the atmosphere. Oxidation of the iron not only gradually corrodes it, but the compound thus formed destroys the metallic continuity where the pieces are joined—a most serious defect for a lightning rod, as it may, therefore, prove a source of, rather than a shield from danger, since it attracts the electricity and fails to deliver it freely. Iron has been coated with zinc or "galvanized" in hopes of preventing this disastrous result, but without success; for by the combined action of moisture and the various gases in the atmosphere, both metals are acted on.

A model lightning rod should have well-protected, non-oxidizable points, for receiving and discharging the electricity quietly; should expose a large conducting surface for speedily conveying the threatening fluid, without break or rupture, and should be in good contact with moist earth. These essentials are admirably accomplished in your points, in your twisted sheets of copper overlapping each other, and attached securely by copper wires. As electricity flows *on the surface* of conductors, your arrangement is better than if the same amount of metal was in the form of a solid rod of copper. The edges of the folded sheets and the ends of the copper wire also aid in discharging a part of the electricity laterally. Your insulated glass supports are simple and effective.

If this ingenious and truly scientific device is properly attached to the edifice to be protected, I consider it (the Munson Tubular Copper Lightning) the best safegard against injury by lightning I have ever examined.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Professor Chemistry and Physics in College of New York.
Professor Chemistry and Toxicology in Bellevue Hosp. Med. Col.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. M. & TH.

Democrats and Republicans have now fairly entered upon the campaign, and the political difference between them is readily distinguished, but there is no difference with them in acknowledging that Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, is *the* place to find ready-made gentlemen's suits, which are up to the times, in style, quality, fashion and price.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

"MONSIEUR DE PARIS."

Death of the Headsman of France—The Story of M. Heindrich.

(Correspondence of the London Daily News.)

M. de Paris is dead! I do not speak of the Prince who takes his title from the French capital; but of that sinister personage who, according to Joseph de Maistre, is, after the priest, the mainstay of social order, of political tranquility; the eliminator of the rankest weed of humanity; the terror of the evil-doer, and yet an object of loathing to the just man; the executioner of Paris. M. de Paris made his exit from life's stage on the morning of Good Friday. Death gave him but a short notice. He was, when returning to his house in the Boulevard Beaumarchais from hearing a *Stabat* at St. Eustache taken suddenly ill, and died some moments after, just as he reached home. A few days previously he expressed a fear that he would prove the victim of his recently extended sphere of official duties for, in point of fact, since M. Dufaur became Minister of Justice, M. de Paris had a right to the style and title of M. de France. Within the last ten months he had to do the work of the eighty-four departmental executioners, whose posts M. Thiers abolished from motives of economy. A dreadful arrear of business fell upon his hand, in consequence of the closing of the Law Courts in the invaded departments. Lemettre, the Tropmann of the North, was the last person M. de Paris sent out of the world. Three days before, he presided at the triple execution of Chartres; and on his way to the Pas de Calais he assisted at the decapitation of a woman who had aided, in 1871, in murdering a peddler, and then attempted to lay her crime at the door of the Prussians. From a fear that if Lemettre were sent by rail from the town where he was convicted to the scene of his crimes, where he was to be executed, the train conveying him might cross that of the Prince of Wales, he and M. de Paris, attended by four *gendarmes*, were locked up in a prison van, and sent jolting for thirty miles distance over a roughly-paved road. This dismal journey greatly fatigued the headsman, who, when he made it, was past seventy, and had exercised his ghastly calling fifty-four years.

The real name of M. de Paris was Aimable Marie Jean Baptiste Heindrich. He was an Alsatian, and the son of the public executioner of Toulon, where he made his debut on the guillotine at a quadruple execution. That (according to Joseph le Maistre,) instrument of public health was then infinitely more clumsy than it now is. Fifty years ago stolid impassibility and muscular power were the qualities chiefly looked for in an executioner. The future M. de Paris possessed these qualities in a rare degree, together with a faculty for mechanical contrivance and a strong ambition to perfect Dr. Guillotin's invention. Canning, in the "Anti-Jacobin," spoke of touching "with fairy hand the frolic pin." In his time it required a great amount of muscular force to get through the execution of any one who made a struggle for life. In the best of cases nothing short of a strong tug at a sort of cable brought down the cold steel knife upon the patient's head. The new decapitating-machine of the Roquette Prison, constructed to replace the one solemnly burned by the Commune, has all Heindrich's successive improvements. He christened it "Jacqueline," and took an almost paternal pride in pointing out its perfections. When the sphere of his duties became wide as the boundaries of France, he bargained with the *Parquet* that, whenever he should be sent to preside at a provincial execution, he was to take Jacqueline along with him. An eminent member of the French Bar took me some years ago with a party of American young ladies to see, as Paris lions, Heindrich and the ancestresses of Jacqueline. M. De Paris then lived in the rural suburb of Valois Champerret. He inhabited a pretty and very retired villa in Rue du Bois, just skirting the park of Neuilly. The garden was surrounded by ivy-covered walls. Some fine old trees shaded a corner of the house. Heindrich loved turf and fine art, and was, when we invaded his domain, watering a close-shaven lawn, in the centre of which stood a marble Cupid. The mischievous little god was in the act of letting an arrow fly at a nymph some yards distant from him. M. De Paris seemed bewildered at the sight of the visitors. The writer of this letter was introduced as a person wanting some guillotine statistics for a benevolent society, and the young ladies as mere curious sight-seers—the daughters of an American judge. Our cicerone informed M. Heindrich that, being unable to see the Chamber of Horrors in Blue Beard's castle, they were determined to have a peep at the monster which he had rendered so adroit. This compliment told. The headsman, who at first looked very surly, became merely stolid. He was a very tall, muscular fellow, with blue German eyes, thick, straight, ash-colored hair, heavy face, and sluggish movements. He apologized in very good French for being caught in his shirt-sleeves, and asked permission to leave us for a moment to dress, before taking us to see four cast-off guillotines that were standing in the coach-house. Meanwhile, he begged us to step into his drawing-room, where there was a piano and and an easel with paints and paint-brushes lying near it. An old servant who stole out of an adjacent kitchen during the master's absence to chat with the strangers, informing us that they were bought for the young lady, then under a disguised name at the most fashionable convent school in Paris. The "young lady" was Heindrich's adopted daughter. She knew nothing of her putative father's profession. There was also a "young gentleman" at the Prince Imperial's Lycee, near Vanves. Before the master of the house returned, the garrulous crone managed to enlighten us as to his domestic arrangements, and the manner in which he was summoned from his household gods to discharge his public functions. A lancer brought him the summons from the Parquet, invariably at 9 in the evening. Horrible detail—when the fatal missive was received, the headsman, after ordering a solid repast for 3 in the morning, in order to strengthen his nerves; went into the coach-house with an assistant, who served him for a gardener, to operate on a calf, which he kept for the purpose of rehearsing. The headsman returned, wearing his official suit of black, and a white cravat. He did the honors of the coach-house with quiet ease, offered to send for a calf, which he said would cost him nothing, whereupon to test some recent improvements he had effected in his instrument. One of the questions put to him by me, in my assumed character of a member of a benevolent society, was, whether he thought the separated head continued to live after it rolled into the basket. He pondered a few minutes, as if to collect his memory, and then related instances which went to support an affirmative answer. His experience was very extensive, and he thought he had better data to go upon than no matter what member of the Academy of Sciences. How many persons had passed through his hands? 139! For a moment the idea crossed my mind that Heindrich might be haunted by the heads of those he had the most trouble in executing. But he appeared so unimaginative, not to say coldly stolid, that I half credit what he related to us of a woman's head making a faint attempt to spit at him, and the violent contortions of Orsini's facial muscles. Heindrich took a pride in his thorough knowledge of his business. In point of thoroughness—to compare small things with great—he was in his way a Moltke. What do you think of an executioner following Velpeau's lectures to make himself acquainted with the exact locality of that point of the spine described by French anatomists as the *nœud vital?* On the eve of Tropmann's execution M. de Paris passed three hours in the parlor of the Governor of the Roquette prison, chatting on professional matters with a group of French journalists. The conversation happening to turn on the tortures inflicted on Chinese and Persian criminals, M. de Paris said: "I have read of what they call in China the torture of the ten thousand bits of flesh, which consists of cutting a living man into mince-meat. But the brutes engaged to do the work are so grossly ignorant, that not one of them knows exactly where to find the joint."

Heindrich obtained the post of public executioner of Paris against five hundred and fifty-two competitors. He had a fixed salary of 9,000 francs a year, a "gratification" 150 francs for every execution, an allowance for cabs and calves, and for coffee and brandy on the mornings on which he exercised his odious calling.

SARATOGA
"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.
(Medicinally the best.)
PITTSBURGH DEPOT,
RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
45 SIXTH STREET, under Hotel.

DIED.

SNEATHEN—FREDDIE WILSON, infant son of J. B. and Mary A. Sneathen, aged 6 months and 25 days.

Funeral from residence of the parents, Shady Lane, Twenty-second ward, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave the corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, at 1 o'clock.

WATT—In Philadelphia, April 16th, FRANK ARDARY, infant son of David M. and Hannah K. Watt, aged 2 months.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON from the residence of the parents, Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward. Carriages will leave Union Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap8:c83

☞CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the interest of Robert Fairman, Sr., and Wm. T. P. Fairman, do associate themselves under the style of Messrs. FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., who will continue to carry on the Livery and Undertaking Business, in all its branches, at No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

JOHN A. FAIRMAN,
JOHN TAGGART, JR.,
JOSEPH TAGGART.

In retiring from the firm of Fairman & Bro., I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to my successors, Messrs. Fairman, Taggart & Co.

WM. T. P. FAIRMAN.

All claims against, and those in favor of the late firm of Fairman & Bro., will be settled by JOHN A. FAIRMAN, who still continues in the business at the old stand. ap5:c80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4-182 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.

Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Budding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets. Cut Flowers. Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
ap4 93 SMITHFIELD STREET

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
SMALL FRUITS,
GREENHOUSE PLANTS, EVERGREENS,
ASPARAGUS ROOTS, ONION SETTS, &c.
Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
Wholesale and Retail by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Postoffice.
Catalogues free. fe27-F

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.—MY NEW Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete List of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any address.

Also, BOUQUETS, BASKETS, CUT FLOWERS, and FLORAL ORNAMENTS arranged in best style to order.

JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
ap2:2039-T-TH-S 132 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Best Yellow Pine Flooring,
AT $40 PER M.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,
ap13 65 and 67 Sandusky street, Allegheny City.

Great Western Gun Works.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers,

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in this city, and sell at lower prices than anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fire Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LUBIN.

LUBIN'S EXTRACT OF VIOLET,
JOCKEY CLUB, WEST END,
HELIOTROPE, JASMIN,
NEW MOWN HAY, CEDRAT,
ACACIA, CAMILIE,
HEDYOSMIA, ROSE GERANIUM,
SWEET 16, MIGNONETTE,
MOSS ROSE, HONEY SUCKLE,
FRANGIPANNI, PATCHOULI,
RONDOLETIA,
SWEET BRIAR, &c.,
Of My Own Direct Importation.
PRICE, $1.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Smithfield Street and Fourth Ave.

HENRY G. HALE,
New Spring Goods
OF THE
FINEST EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE
Arriving Daily.
HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH ST.
fe19

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSES AND LOT
150 Market St., Allegheny,
AT AUCTION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED.

On FRIDAY, April 19, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, (on account of the owner's removal South,) the Property, No. 150 Market street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. The Lot is 24x100 feet, on which is erected a good Brick Dwelling House, containing vestibule, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, four bed-rooms and bath-room; also, on the alley, a Frame Dwelling of four rooms. This is good property and situated in a good, very wide street, in a progressive part of the city of Allegheny. To intending buyers this sale presents unusually good inducements. Immediate possession will be given. Terms—one-third cash; balance in three yearly payments.

ap16:p50 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

LEASE OF LIONA OIL WORKS, IN SEVENTEENTH WARD, Pittsburgh. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 30th, at 4 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, by order of W. H. Crawford, Assignee of Pennock & Beeson, the Lease of the Liona Oil Works, with all the improvements, machinery, &c. The grounds front 150 feet on the continuation of Duquesne Way, near Forty-third or Ewalt street, and extend to the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The improvements are an office, a stable, a storage and treating house, and a barrel shed. The machinery embraces engine and boiler, a blower, and 2 steam pumps. Also, 3 wrought stills, 4 wood tanks, 4 small iron tanks, 1 iron settling pan, and 1 lead-lined agitator. The Lease runs to April 1, 1876, at an annual ground rent of $800, beside taxes and assessments, with privilege of removing buildings, machinery, &c.

ap15 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
ON THE PREMISES.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.
NEW FRAME DWELLING.

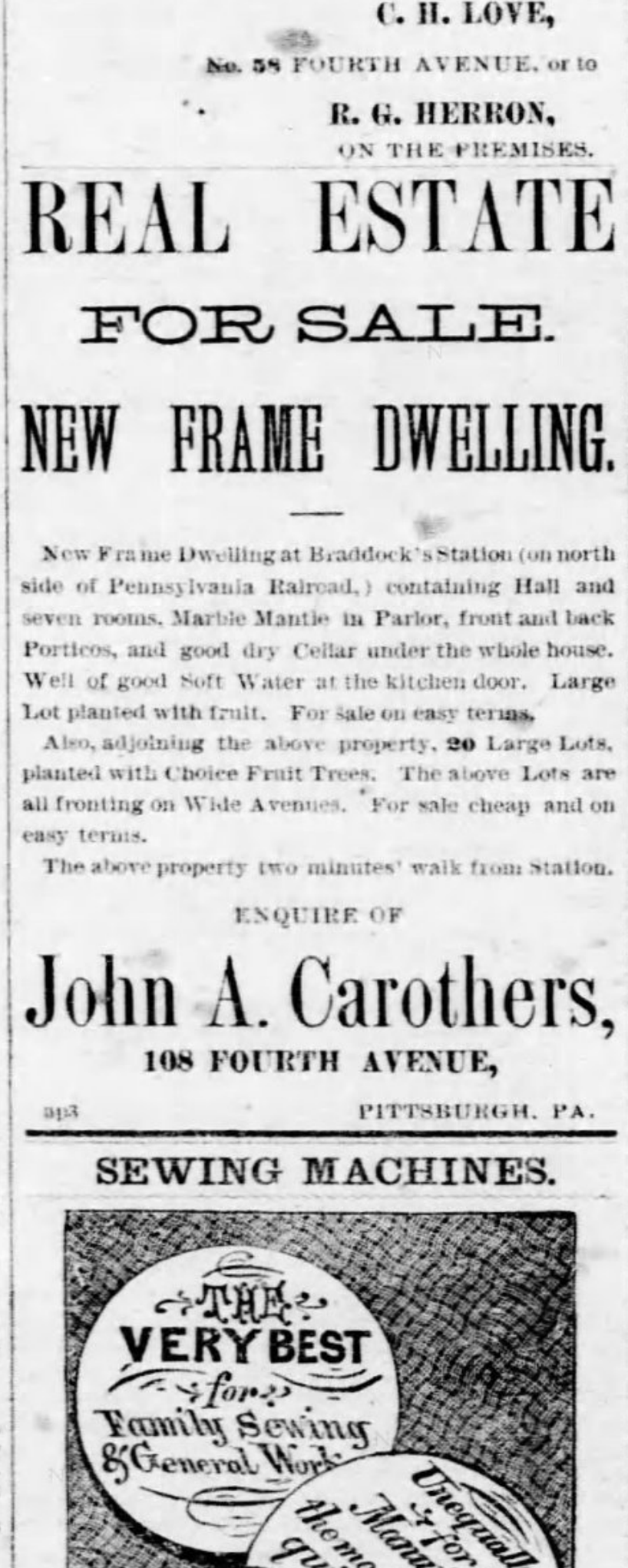
New Frame Dwelling at Braddock's Station (on north side of Pennsylvania Railroad,) containing Hall and seven rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Porticos, and good dry Cellar under the whole house. Well of good Soft Water at the kitchen door. Large Lot planted with fruit. For sale on easy terms.

Also, adjoining the above property, 20 Large Lots, planted with Choice Fruit Trees. The above Lots are all fronting on Wide Avenues. For sale cheap and on easy terms.

The above property two minutes' walk from Station.

ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
ap3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEWING MACHINES.



THE VERY BEST for Family Sewing & General Work
Unequalled for Manufacturing, the most simple, quiet & effective
Indispensable Assistant in Every Household
AND Applicable to every variety of Sewing Required in the Family or Workshop
Possessing Special & Important Advantages over all others
GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES
The Elastic Stitch strong, durable and Admired by all.
The Shuttle Stitch alike on both sides, preferred by some
Either Stitch embodies all the Latest & most useful Attachments AND Improvements
Machines Making one style of stitch will be exchanged for the other, if the first choice does NOT SUIT.
Send for price list and sample of sewing.
SALES ROOMS 127 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned, having purchased the interest of Hays & Stewart, do associate themselves under the style of JAMES CALLERY & CO., who will continue to carry on the TANNING, CURRYING and LEATHER BUSINESS in all its branches, at the Tannery, situated in the Eighth ward, Allegheny City. Also, at the Store, 102 Liberty street, near Ferry street.

JAMES CALLERY & CO.

In retiring from the Tanning and Leather business, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage, heretofore extended, to our successors, JAMES CALLERY & CO., who always have a full assortment of Leather on hand.

HAYS & STEWART.
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1871. ap25-p86

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing betw en William Miller, William Bruff, John M. Thorp and Jerome S. Bonnett, under the firm name of William Miller & Co., has been dissolved by the death of William Miller.

FOR SALE.
The Valuable Stock, Lease,
GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES

of the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Business, lately conducted by William Miller & Co., and formerly by Miller & Ricketson, at No. 221 and 223 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh. Apply upon the premises, or by letter to

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN,
Administrator of Estate of Wm. Miller, dec'd,
mh1:176 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Fourth Ward Public School House on Penn street, in the city of Pittsburgh, the county seat, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1872, being the seventh day of the month, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

A. T. DOUTHETT,
County Superintendent of Allegheny County.
APRIL 15, 1872. ap16:p11-d-S

Wall Paper, 1872.

A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.

Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.

W. P. MARSHALL,
191 Liberty Street.
ap13:p26

PAVING.
McNAUGHER & CO.

STONE and BRICK PAVING, CURBSTONES furnished and set. All orders promptly attended to on reasonable rates. Office, 83 EAST OHIO STREET, Allegheny city. Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M. ap10:c97

ORDINANCES.

[No. 1.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Shady Lane, from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose.

WHEREAS, The owners of a majority in interest of the propeyty abutting upon that portion of Shady Lane, extending from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, desiring to avail themselves of the privileges contained in the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets in the City of Pittsburgh," approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870, have presented their petition to the Councils of said city expressing such desire. Therefore.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That that portion of said Shady Lane as afore-mentioned extending from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, shall be graded, paved and curbed, and for that purpose an election of Commissioners is hereby authorized as provided in said act; and George W. Hallman, James F. Ritchart and John I. Marchand are hereby appointed officers to hold the election; and all the provisions of said act and supplement thereto shall be and are hereby applied to said Shady Lane improvement, changing the provisions so far as to make them conform to said improvement.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same effects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 191, April 6, 1872. ap17

[No. 2.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing Messrs. Tate, Munden & Tate to put up Frame Supports for floors of a house and lot, No. 313 Liberty street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Messrs. Tate, Munden & Tate are hereby granted permission to put up frame supports for floors of house and lot No. 313 Liberty street.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 191, April 6, 1872. ap17

[No. 3.]

AN ORDINANCE—Granting Munn & Co. right to erect an Iron-clad Building.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the right to erect an Iron-clad Building on the rear of Lot No. 4, Magee street, be and is hereby granted to Munn & Co.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 192, April 6, 1872. ap17

AN ORDINANCE—Providing for the issuing of Bonds to the amount of Six Thousand Dollars.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of South Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that the said Borough hereby accepts an act entitled "An act authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of South Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, to provide for the purchase or erection of a hose house, and to purchase a hose carriage, with the necessary equipments," approved February 10th, 1872.

SEC. 2. That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow the sum of Six Thousand Dollars for the purposes named in said act, and to issue coupon bonds under the seal of said Borough, each for the payment of Five Hundred Dollars or more, at the election of the lender, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, said interest to be paid semi-annually on the first days of May and November, and the said bonds so issued shall be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Borough Clerk, and shall be made payable to bearer in five years from the first day of May, A. D. 1872, which shall be the date of said bonds.

SEC. 3. The Borough Treasurer shall keep a correct and accurate account of all bonds which may be issued in pursuance of this ordinance, and all money received and paid for on account thereof, and shall cancel and file all bonds and coupons which may at any time be paid by him.

SEC. 4. That the faith, credit, funds, revenues and corporate property of the Borough be and are hereb solemnly pledged for the amount of said bonds, an for the payment of the interest thereon.

Ordained and acted in Council, April 1st, 1872.

JOHN MURRAY, Burgess.
WM. H. NANTKER, Secretary. ap4-T-TH-S

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CLERKS OF COUNCILS,
ALLEGHENY, April 13, 1872.

OPENING OF HOWARD STREET (late Union street), Seventh ward.—Parties interested in the opening of Howard street are hereby notified that at a meeting of Councils, held April 11th the report of the viewers on the opening of said street was confirmed, and objections, to be valid, must be filed within ten days. The report is on file at this office.

J. R. OXLEY,
ap16:p46 Clerk of Select Council.

OFFICE OF CLERKS OF COUNCILS,
ALLEGHENY, April 13, 1872.

OPENING OF LOCUST STREET.

Notice is hereby given to parties in interest that the report of the viewers on the opening of Locust street from Fulton street to Beaver avenue was confirmed by Councils, April 11, 1872. The report is on file in this office, and objections must be filed in court within ten days.

J. R. OXLEY,
ap16:p47 Clerk of Select Council.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 11th, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading of RAVINE STREET, from East Ohio street to Branch street, Seventh ward, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, April 22d, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

ap11:p6 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Shady Lane are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed for the unpaid assessments with interest, cost and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, March 27th, 1872. mh27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Elm street are now in my hands for collection and if not paid with thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed for the unpaid assessments with interest, cost and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, March 27th, 1872. mh27

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF ALLEGHENY County, Pennsylvania.

In the matter of the estate of Philip Winebiddle, No. 1 March T., 1872. Writ of partition or valuation.

To George McWilliams and Sarah McWilliams, his wife, Wm. C. Winebiddle, Olive Newton Brown, Moses Phillips and Elizabeth Phillips, his wife, Enoch P. Phillips and Rebecca R. Phillips, his wife, Henry Menold and Margaret Ann Menold, his wife, and Susanna Winebiddle.

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned writ of partition or valuation, of the premises, in their order as mentioned in said writ, unless otherwise agreed upon, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and city of Erie, county of Erie, Pennsylvania; on Thursday the 23d day of May, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to first assemble at the sheriff's office, Pittsburgh, to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1872.
ap4:c59-TH

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1872, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN GLASBY, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate will please make payment at once to my attorney, Wm. Reardon, No. 72 Grant street, and all parties having claims against said Estate will present them to him duly probated for settlement.

WILLIAM WALTON,
Executor.
PITTSBURGH, March 5, 1872. mh7:m37-TH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT letters of administration cum testamenta annexo on the estate of JOSEPH BARNES, deceased, late of Sharpsburg, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Allegheny. Parties having demands against the estate will present the same without delay to the undersigned for payment, and those owing the estate will make payment without delay.

JOHN J. SAINT, Administrator,
mh14-n15-TH At Sharpsburg, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, April 25th, for the erection of

Car House Buildings

for the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, at Birmingham.

Drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of J. W. DRUM, Architect, No. 26 Fifth avenue, in whose care bids are to be left.

ap17:p55 M. W. BELTZHOVER, President.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Commissioners for Neville Street Improvement, until MAY 1st, 1872, for the

Paving of Neville St. with Wooden Pavement,
From Fifth avenue to Centre avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office, and with J. H. Gray, Register's office, Court House. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "To the Commissioners for Neville Street Improvement. Proposals for Paving," and addressed to J. C. McVay, corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. By order of the Board of Commissioners,

J. C. McVAY, President.
Attest: J. H. GRAY, Secretary. ap2:c42-TTHS

SEALED PROPOSAL.—THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS of the Western State Penitentiary will receive proposals until 6 o'clock, P. M., of FRIDAY, April 19, for furnishing the Penitentiary with FRESH BEEF, free from bone, LUMP COAL and SLACK, in such quantities as may be required, for a period of twelve months, commencing May 1st. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT,
ap12 Warden.

CHEAP LUMBER.

Hoop, Jones & Co.,
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny,
SELL ALL KINDS OF
WORKED LUMBER

At LOWER RATES than can be bought elsewhere in this market. An immense stock of best quality always on hand. ap13

Sharpsburg Academy,
FOR BOTH SEXES,
SHARPSBURG, PA.

The Spring Term opens APRIL 8th. Attention will be paid to Normal Department. For further information, address M. E. SCHEIBNER, Principal.

mh19:n40

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES

The following is the rate charged for advertisement, under the head of "Amusements" in this column.

1 Square 1 time	75c	1 Square 7 times	$4 [illegible]
1 Square 2 times	$1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 32
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 96
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 64
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 20
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

☞NEW PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD, ...Lessees and Managers.

Fourth night of the engagement of the great American artiste.

MISS JANE COOMBS,
Supported by the excellent actor,
MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON,
And a full Dramatic Company,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 18th,
WIFE'S SECRET.
Friday—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Matinee—LADY OF LYONS.
Saturday—INGOMAR.

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

V. E. BEAMER.................. Lessee and Manager

Engagement of the inimitable Comedians,

JOHNNY ALLEN,
Little Mac and Miss Alice Harrison,
Who will appear THIS EVENING in the celebrated sensational and amusing drama of
Schneider; or "Dot House von der Rhine."

Jacob Schneider, Louesa, Young Schneider, ...Johnny Allen
Schneider's Monkey, Elephant and Mose....Little Mac
Louesa............................Miss Alice Harrison
Friday—Benefit of Miss Alice Harrison.

☞MASONIC HALL.

Extraordinary success of the famous

FAKIR OF AVA,
THE MAN OF MYSTERY.

Three Nights More, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 18th, 19th and 20th.

GRAND CHILDREN'S MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY.

Every child will receive a handsome Present!

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Single Tickets 25 cents; Family Tickets, admitting six persons, $1; Single Tickets for Matinee, 25c; Childrens' Tickets, 15c. Doors open in Evening at 7 o'clock; for Matinee at 2 o'clock. ap18:p77

☞FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17th, the entertainment will commence with the Farce of the

Pleasant Neighbor,
AFTER WHICH
VALENTINE FOX RECUSCITATED
BY
Mr. E. D. DAVIES.
To conclude with the Musical Comedietta of
JENNY LIND.

☞LIBRARY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED
Concert Organization
Of Sixty Distinguished Performers.

On their return from a brilliant and highly successful tour throughout the South and West, will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

Wednesday Evening, April 24th,
Thursday Evening, April 25th,
Which will positively be the LAST OF THE SEASON.
MISS MARIE KREBS,
The young and brilliant Pianiste, will make her last appearance previous to her departure for Europe.
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin,
Together with the
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF OVER FIFTY PERFORMERS.
PRICE OF ADMISSION OND DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats..............................50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, April 19th, at Kleber & Bros. Music Store, where the programmes of the concerts can be obtained.

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
ap15-p41

☞ENTIRE RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE PAINTINGS at the
Pittsburgh Academy of Art and Design.
LIBRARY BUILDING.
Open day and evening from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25c.; Children under 12, 15c. Special rates for Schools.
Fine Paintings for sale. ap-

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against loss or damage by fire at the lowest rates consistent with safety.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1849.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.
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ja8:147

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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ly1

NOTICE.

FREDERICK ALTVATER, RAILROAD CONTRACTOR, is prepared to do all kinds of Masonry, Cellar and Railroad Masonry, &c., on short notice and with dispatch. Letters addressed to 130 Third street, Allegheny City, will meet prompt attention. mh5-m27

FENCE BUILDING

Of all kinds constructed with neatness and dispatch. Call on or address the undersigned at 74 Forbes street, one square south of the Oakland Passenger R. W. Track, at Chestnut street.

ap8:c86 M. F. KIMBALL.